The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3401. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER TRADE-WIND.

Rumors of the Repulse of Breckinridge at Baton Rouge.

Gen. Williams' Head Shot Off by a Cannon Ball.

The Recent Demonstrations of the Negroes.

Outrages of the Guerrillas Along the Mississippi.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Ambler, from New-Orleans 6th inst., and Key West 10th, arrived at this port yesterday.

From the passengers we learn that the report had reached New-Orleans that the rebels, under Breckinridge, had on the 5th inst. made an attack on Baton Rouge, and were repulsed after a severe engagement, in which Gen. Williams had his head shot off by a cannon-ball.

The Trade Wind brought as passengers Mr. John [illegible] and lady, Dr. White and lady, L. Salberg, C. F. Miller, C. L. Andrews, E. H. Murphy, Mr. Andrews, Dr. J. S. Pinckard, U. S. N., and S. T. Bloodgood.

The Picayune announces that Gen. Butler has appointed Mr. Alfred Shaw Recorder of Mortgages and Mr. Felix McCloskey Register of Conveyances, the whole offices now fully organized.

A party of fifty or sixty negroes (says the Picayune) from plantations below the city—came make the "hollow very [illegible]"—came into the city early yesterday morning, and went—we know not where. The negro question is becoming a very important and a very troublesome one.

There were 1,120 families supplied at the Free Market on the 7th, with the following provisions: 2,100 pounds bacon, 4,500 pounds rice, 9 bbls. molasses, 25 bushels peas, 3 bbls. vinegar.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Attack on the "Empire Parish"—Guerrilla Doings—A Visit to Gen. Phelps' Camp—Gen. Williams' Command—Officers Under Arrest—Gen. Neal Dow—A Bevy of Contrabands.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

As I have called your attention to the subject of the guerrilla warfare now going on in this and the adjoining States, and supplied you with the newspaper accounts, it may not be uninteresting to know some of the details of the matters hinted at in our local sheets. It is now about ten days ago, that a large delegation of the most respectable citizens of New-Orleans, with Secessionists, waited upon Gen. Butler, and expressed a desire that he would permit the Empire Parish to run up the coast, as far as Baton Rouge. These people represented that the city contained many women and children who desired to get into the country, many of the latter being young girls, daughters of the planters, who had closed the city boarding-school term, and wished to see their parents. Gen. Butler, who had become very much enraged at the way his given passes and other acts of kindness had been abused, at first denied the petitioners, but finally consented that to avoid all mistake, the boat should go up the river under such auspices. He even went so far as to give an unconditional pass, so that the guerrillas would have no excuse to interfere, and no one was permitted on the boat but Louisianians. As an additional security, a little steamer called the [illegible] went up the river and stopped at the different landings, telling the people that there were no Yankees on the boat—no one but "our own people." The boat finally started from the levee with a large white flag flying, crowded with grown-up passengers, as happy as they could be under the circumstances, and a large number of young girls undoubtedly happy. Everything went along pleasantly until the boat reached Donaldsonville, when the Captain (a secesher, by the way,) was tapped mysteriously on the shoulder by a friend, who pantomimed that he had better move his boat on the other side of the river. The hint was fortunately taken, as the boat on leaving Donaldsonville steered directly across to the opposite shore, and in so doing was soon above the upper boundary of the town. No sooner was this accomplished than there commenced a fierce attack on the steamer, a volley of at least fifty shots at a time being fired, and this from men hidden behind the levee, and completely out of sight. The ladies and little children who were standing in a crowd on the guards, shaking their handkerchiefs to the friends who still lingered in front of Donaldsonville, at first were terror-stricken with surprise, when another volley and the leaden missiles rattling on the boat's sides, many absolutely whistling through the crowd of now screaming children and fainting women. Fortunately the distance was so great, and the aim bad, and [illegible] no damage was done the passengers escaped [illegible], and the boat passed beyond the reach of the shots. Probably a more dastardly act cannot be found, except it be some other act of these guerrilla rebels. It must be remembered that there was not a Unionist on board, that the people were all of the vicinity, that the majority were helpless women and children, neighbors, friends, and, in some instances, relatives of the dastards who desired to sacrifice them in cold blood—the only cause being, they were from New-Orleans.

When the Empire Parish returned to the city, it became for a time impossible to find officers or crew for a return trip. This matter was finally effected, and it was arranged that a piece of artillery should be taken on board, and that, under the flag flying, the boat should proceed to Baton Rouge, with the understanding that it should fire in return for any attack made. The dirty Secessionists soon learned the plan, and sent word up the coast that it would be dangerous to make any attack, and the steamer, of course, was unmolested. On the return trip from Baton Rouge, Lieut. Brady, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, with a squad of men, stopped on the coast in the vicinity of Duncan F. Kenner's plantation, which is nearly opposite Donaldsonville. His purpose was to capture a number of active and prominent Secessionists, who, though princely wealthy, were engaged in sustaining guerrillas, or in capturing and shipping off to Virginia unhappy conscripts. The expedition was entirely successful, and some ten leading citizens of that State were brought to this city to be held as hostages for the security of Union men now imprisoned under the reign of terror inaugurated by Gov. Moore. As Lieut. Brady was leaving the vicinity of his exploit, he was unexpectedly greeted by the appearance of a large number of negroes, some armed, who seemed to be in a great state of excitement. It was soon ascertained that they believed now that the Yankees had come, that they were to be free. Lieut. Brady had to use threatening language before he could make them understand that they were mistaken, and with some difficulty he compelled the men who appeared to be leaders to consent to return to their quarters, and with the men, behave themselves. In this connection, I would say that on Monday morning we were startled by the report that there had been an insurrection below the city. On examination it turned out that a gang of slaves, some twenty-five in number, made their appearance in the lower faubourg armed with clubs, cane-knives and pistols. Their appearance, of course, resulted in a challenge by the police. It is said the negroes replied that they were "drilled and were not going to stop." A fight of course ensued, the negroes using their cane-knives and pistols with the greatest desperation. A number of the officers were seriously wounded, and one of the negroes instantly killed. These negroes belong to a plantation twenty-eight miles below the city. There are various rumors afloat and reasons given why these negroes came to town. There is only one theory that I can reconcile with the facts, and that is, that these poor deluded creatures, with their compatriots on the coast, believed that now the Yankees had come they were to be free, and in this spirit they were bent upon coming within our lines. This the negroes have been told by Southern demagogues themselves for twenty-five years, that this would be the case, and now that they believe it, and would act upon it, they are to be disappointed, of course.

Yesterday evening I took a buggy, and going in the rear of the city, rode over the fine shell road toward Carrollton. My purpose was to pay my respects to Gen. Phelps, of Ship Island proclamation memory. I would say, by the way, that the gossip of this place finds its most amusing material in detailing the anecdotes of Gen. Phelps, but I had heard nothing in my two months' residence in this vicinity to make me feel other than a regard for him. Aside from his intense earnestness on the Slavery question, Gen. Phelps has a reputation that any officer might envy. He is, personally, popular with his men, and they believe in his courage and ability; and I question if any brigade in the service would fight harder than his, and I know that he has the post of danger, for if this city is ever assaulted, it must be first in the front of his lines, and then a struggle, more fearful than has yet been displayed in this war, would take place. My ride of seven miles was decidedly pleasant; when I entered the straggling village of Carrollton, rode through some of its streets, and finally entered Gen. Phelps' lines. His camp is bounded on the left by the fortifications that defend the approaches to the city, which earthworks bear away, I am told, nearly seven miles, when they are lost, for military purposes, in the impassable sloughs of the Mississippi swamps. The engineering and work upon these extensive fortifications were done by the rebels, and it is as perfect as military art could make it. Gen. Phelps' camp covers over the ground of a large plantation. You enter it through the remains of an old gateway, and soon become involved in a mass of tents, added to and enlarged by various wooden additions, more useful than ornamental.

I am bound to say that there were very many negroes in sight, in fact, but for the tents, I should have supposed I was visiting a crowded plantation on a holiday. And I am, to be truthful, compelled to write that I saw a squad of negroes, for the first time in my life, under military drill. The members of this formidable body consisted of some ten little darkies, in the most grotesque costumes, who, under the guidance of a drill-sergeant, and armed with corn-stalks, were caricaturing military matters in a way that would make the gravest of people laugh. The darky drill-sergeant had evidently copied one of the severest and most exacting of his class for a model, and the way he lectured the awkward and abused the careless was inexpressibly comic. On the right is to be seen the smallest and most illy constructed, and well stained tent of the fifty in sight. It is so small that a man of ordinary height can only stand up in it by running his head well into the top of the acute angle formed by the roof. This tent, to my surprise, was shown me as the "headquarters." I went in unannounced, and found the General, a tall man, fifty-five years of age I should think, sitting up in one corner in an old arm chair, the rockers of which had been supplied by rude strips of pine boards nailed along its sides. Before him was a pine table of the rudest possible construction, on which were a number of papers, held in their place by the weight of the barrel part of a six-shooter. A pitcher of water, a leather drinking cup and pen and ink completed the furniture. For the accommodation of guests there was a small bench, upon which, after a few words, I seated myself.

It is barely possible that the war paint from two months' exposure to the Southern sun, or the constant hearing of military music, or the continued round of association with military officers, or the contact with Southern men, may have given me an equivocal expression or appearance. Be that as it may, the General, as he did not know my name, evidently took me for some severely-disposed individual, looking for a runaway—for he opened on me with a lecture, intended for personal application, but delivered in generalities, that was well calculated to make a guilty party tremble. I listened with patience to the warm, earnest and at times eloquent manner of the General, and, when he had got through, I frankly told him that he had mistaken the reason of my visit; whereupon he changed his manner, thanked me for treating him with so much consideration, and then continued talking in a different strain. He avowed his peculiar views with the utmost frankness, and said, with some feeling, that he was becoming tired of service that seemed to be neither understood or appreciated. He said his duty was plain, and so was that of the country. Hesitation or retreat was now fatal.

I asked him if he considered his position in a military point of view impregnable. He replied that it was strong, but held at the sacrifice of the health of his troops; but he quickly added, "they suffer, however, with patience, and die without complaint. Inspired with deep enthusiasm, they entered the cause ready to make any sacrifice, their life being one, and they meet the penalty with resignation, buoyed up with the hope that their sufferings will not be in vain to save their country."

Two ladies now presented themselves at the entrance of the tent. The spokeswoman said: "General, my little negro girl, about ten years old, left my house last evening, and I think she must be within your lines." The General, (in the most listless manner)—"I think it's likely." Lady—"I should like to look about, if you please, and see if I can find the girl." The General—"You can look as much as you please; the encampment is large and room is plenty; Orderly, show this lady to the Provost-Marshal and tell him if she can find her girl she can have her, if the girl wants to go."

Just at this moment the Sergeant of the guard presented himself with three prisoners, soldiers, who had been found in a muskmelon patch. The General was quite indignant that they would, contrary to his orders, go into the fields of the neighboring residents, but more incensed that they should eat green fruit that he considered almost fatal. The prisoners were sent to the guard-house.

A few minutes more conversation ensued, when I took leave and started homeward. My impressions of Gen. Phelps were, in many respects, favorable, but I think he is a man of peculiar views, which tend, in some measure, to mar his influence. His living in the tent he does, is calculated to make him misunderstood and cause prejudice against him from the majority of people who are governed by appearances. There are fine plantation houses within a few rods of his tent, standing empty, and why the parlors of these buildings would not be more comfortable and practically more useful than the little booth he occupies, I cannot see. The General himself says that his tent is so small and so hot, that the people who come to him to talk about their negroes, cannot stand it long, so he is not bored by conversation that, to his ear, is neither profitable to him or his visitors.

Such is a slight sketch of Gen. Phelps. The associate General in the division is Gen. Thomas Williams, whose headquarters is at Baton Rouge. I am sorry to say that I have never heard a warm or even kindly word said of this commander. It is represented that he is a martinet of the severest kind—that he has no apparent knowledge of men particularly, or of human nature abstractly—which is certainly true, if he drills his men according to the endurance of human nature in milder or less enervating climates than prevails in this sickly county of Louisiana. I am told that on one occasion, after a heavy drill, putting his men through exercise for hours, under a hot sun, with knapsacks and all the accoutrements, that several men eventually died from the over-exertion, and in one instance a man died ere he could reach the hospital. The consequence is that there is a great want of available men in Gen. Williams' Brigade. This conduct reminds me of the English officer in the Indian rebellion, who on a march lost nearly a whole company by apoplexy, because he would not let his soldiers take off their glazed leather stocks they had been accustomed to wear in the snows of Canada. I profess to be too good a disciplinarian myself to write current rumors one hears from subordinates about camps, of officers, but I feel justified in saying what I do, from the fact that there are now in this city, under arrest, some of the best officers of Gen. Williams' Brigade. Among them are Col. H. E. Paine, of the Fourth Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. Clarke, (acting Colonel,) Maj. Bacon, Capt. Griffin and Capt. Wheeler, all of the Sixth Michigan. Col. Paine's offence is refusing to turn negroes out of his camp. The Michigan officers are under arrest for refusing to give up their quarters to another regiment, before other quarters were prepared for the removed regiment.

The causes given for these arrests are of course merely the crystalizing of complaints and irritations that commenced at Ship Island. There appears to be an "irrepressible conflict" between the officers and men and Gen. Williams. I do not say why, but it exists, and is in my opinion, fast destroying the efficiency of the brigade, a misfortune that, these times, cannot be too much regretted.

Gen. Butler's other Brigadier is Brig.-Gen. Neal Dow, stationed at Fort Jackson, commanding some six companies. I cannot conceive three men in the world who could be got together, that would represent more diverse sentiments and character than Gen. Phelps, Gen. Williams and Gen. Dow. The "happy family" is harmonious in natural propensities compared with these men. Major-Gen. Butler, who possesses a high degree of administrative power, is earnest, and has correct notions, in my opinion, about the war, but he can neither shape a policy, or command unity of his subordinates. He is compelled to spend his time harmonizing, as far as he can, his incongruous material, instead of spending his intellectual power in giving efficiency to his command as a whole. I cannot conclude without saying that I never saw Gen. Williams or the officers here under arrest, and further, that I found among subordinate officers, and among the men, as far as I can judge, the noblest devotion to the flag; they are patient and hopeful, and only desire that the rebellion shall be put down by the strong arm of the Government, and that as speedily as possible.

THE INQUEST IN THE NEGRO CASE.

From the Picayune of the 5th.

The inquest on the body of the negro Mike, who was shot in the heart during the battle between a lot of insurrectionary negroes and the police, on Monday morning, was terminated yesterday. The testimony showed that the negroes were met below Coffin's brickyard. On being asked where they were going, they replied: "It is no white man's business." Being armed with huge knives and clubs, they were permitted to pass on, but the police sprang their rattles, and finally a force of eight or nine was collected, and at the Lower Cotton Press they were told to stop and surrender. But they laughed the order to scorn, stated that they were well drilled, and expressed a determination to fight their way till they met with sympathizers and protectors. Making a breastwork of a heap of ballast, they commenced to fling stones, and as the police closed in attacked them with their knives and pistols. The number of the dark brigade at this juncture is supposed to have been about thirty. Officer Shields was hurt cut in his right arm with a weapon supposed to have been made of a scythe. Officer Gillan was also cut in the breast with a similar weapon. Officer Benson was wounded in the shoulder with a stone, and Officer Canty was struck with a stone in the left side and cut with a cane-knife in the left arm, his club at the same time being cut to the depth of half an inch. Officer Owens was very severely wounded. He was first knocked down with a large stone which struck him on the shin; then, in defending himself from the sweep of a cane-knife, he was deeply cut on the left arm just at the elbow joint, and was otherwise injured by a club blow on the head. Up to this time the police had not fired a shot. Canty told a negro who was advancing to keep back, or he would shoot him. The darkey replied, "Shoot and be d—d," and as he did so advanced. Canty did shoot, and the negro fell, crying that his leg was broken. He attempted to get up and again fell back. Another stout fellow approached, cheering his darky followers, and urging them with such words as "Cut them, cut them; kill the white sons of b—." Canty fired again, but low, and fearing that his shots would become exhausted, turned to the stone heap for ready weapons. He here received a blow on the leg which knocked him down, and he was obliged to crawl away. The fight was now so fierce that the police began to fear that they would be overpowered, but fortunately some soldiers—whose blood was thicker than water—went to the relief of the police, and the negroes were shortly afterwards overpowered. When summoned to surrender after the soldiers came they said they would die first, but a few shots made them alter their opinion, for in the subduing volley the leader fell and died at once. It was not yet daylight when the fight took place. In the darkness several got away. The number of captured was, one killed, nine wounded and four unwounded.

After hearing the evidence, an abstract of which we have above given, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of a gunshot wound in his left breast, just below the nipple, the ball passing through the heart and causing immediate death, said shot having been fired by some person unknown to the jury. Furthermore, the jury set forth that, according to the facts adduced in evidence, the slave was at the time in open insurrection, resisting the authorized officers of the law, and, in their opinion, the killing was, under the circumstances, justifiable.

THE FATE OF THE ARKANSAS.

All Doubts of Her Destruction Set at Rest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

I have just seen a copy of the Grenada *Appeal*, of the 9th inst., from which I copy the following:

"All doubt of the destruction of the *Arkansas* is at last removed. Gen. Breckinridge telegraphed her fate to Gen. Van Dorn, and the dispatches are published in the *Mississippian*."

The first is dated at the camp on Comit's River, and says:

"The *Arkansas* lay, with her machinery injured, five miles above town, on the opposite bank of the river, all day yesterday. Her commander sent me word last evening that he would try and get up the river, and he asks that, if possible, you send a boat to aid him. From the report to me she is permanently unserviceable."

The second and last is as follows:

AMITE RIVER, Aug. 6.

About 1 o'clock this day the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. The messenger tells me she fought them well for some time, inflicting a great deal of damage. She was then blown up by the crew, and the messenger thinks all escaped.

(Signed.) JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

So this reputed formidable monster from which the rebels anticipated so much discomfiture to our fleet on the Mississippi, may safely be regarded as no more. STOCKBRIDGE.

FURTHER GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, August 16.

A construction train left this morning to repair the tunnel at Gallatin. The hands were captured by guerrillas near Gallatin. The engineer escaped with the locomotive. It is rumored that several Union houses were burned at Gallatin.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

An Attempt of the Rebels to Cross the Rapidan Frustrated by Gen. Sigel.

GENERAL ADVANCE OF OUR LINES.

The Position Now Occupied by Our Forces.

Rebel Troops Arriving at Gordonsville from Richmond.

CULPEPPER, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Gen. Sigel, who occupies the advance, near the Rapidan, reports that this morning the enemy made a feint of an attempt to cross the river, but he drove them back. All is quiet.

CULPEPPER, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Maj. Fifield, the officer having in charge the railway affairs at this place, yesterday went with a construction train as far as the Rapidan station, but it being announced to him that a considerable body of the enemy were within gunshot of the river, on the other side, it was deemed injudicious to commence operations upon the bridge until our forces, under Gen. Pope, who were then on the march, should reach the river, to cover our workmen.

Major Fifield was notified that a short distance from the road was stored a considerable quantity of flour. He, with a sufficient force, proceeded thither, and secured over 100 bags of flour, marked Confederate States, probably amounting to 12,000 pounds.

Contrabands from Gordonsville report the continuous arrival of troop-trains there from Richmond.

Heavy bodies have been sent out right and left of our centre to protect it against any flank movement by the enemy. We now occupy the line of the Rapidan from Raccoon Ford on the east to Cave's Ford on the left, with pickets and scouting parties beyond these points.

Culpepper is now comparatively relieved from the wounded, except such cases where death would ensue from immediate removal. Several amputations were performed yesterday upon the rebel wounded, who were found and collected this side of the Rapidan.

Gen. Banks is fast recovering from his injuries. Yesterday he was able to walk about with the aid of a cane.

CULPEPPER, Sunday, Aug. 17—P. M.

There was a general advance toward the Rapidan this morning. If the rebels intend to dispute our possession of Orange, they will probably endeavor to drive us back. Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon nothing about any fight had reached Culpepper.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

We have received the following advices from the headquarters of Gen. Sigel, Crooked Run, dated 5 P. M., Aug. 16:

Eight prisoners were taken yesterday by scouting parties from the First Virginia Cavalry, under command of Major Knapp. The prisoners confirm previous reports in regard to the precipitate retreat of Jackson. Jackson's men are deserting him by hundreds, and prisoners say deserters are more numerous than forced enlistments.

Deserters and contrabands from the enemies line last evening, say Jackson is being rapidly reinforced from Richmond, that the main body of his army is four miles this side of Gordonsville, anticipating an advance of Pope.

The rebel Gen. Hill dined with his brother, who resides within half a mile of Gen. Sigel's headquarters, last Sunday. He told the family that Jackson had not, at any one time, more than 5,000 men in the field, and that they relied more upon the natural strength of their position than upon their numbers in the fight. He complained very much of desertions from South Carolina and Louisiana regiments, and called them poltroons. Two Louisiana regiments were at one time upon the point of throwing down their arms, but a section of their own artillery was turned upon and compelled them to submit.

The enemy appeared in force upon the south bank of the Rapidan yesterday. This morning, at sunrise, he drove in our pickets to within a half mile of Gen. Sigel's headquarters. Major Knapp, who occupies the front, mounted his battalion and advanced with two guns to meet the enemy. Although the enemy crossed the Rapidan with two regiments of cavalry and advanced boldly, he fell back precipitately upon the approach of Maj. Knapp, to the south bank of the Rapidan, where he was supported by infantry and artillery. As Maj. Knapp approached the river the enemy opened artillery upon him, and held him there. Both parties remain facing each other, and it is thought the passage of the Rapidan will be obstinately contested. In the skirmishing we lost one Lieutenant and five privates of the First Virginia Cavalry.

We have received the following advices from the headquarters of Gen. Pope, near Cedar Mountain: A scout, sent by Gen. Banks, who returned this morning from Richmond via Gordonsville, reports that Jackson is between Gordonsville and Orange Court-House with his army, and that 30,000 additional troops are at Gordonsville. The rebel force engaged, according to their own account, was 27,000.

Gen. Banks is rapidly recovering. He was able to walk about the grounds of his house to-day, and to write. He will be in the field in a few days. His troops have greater confidence in him than ever.

The general health of his troops is excellent, and the wounded are doing well.

The list of wounded officers of the Second Massachusetts was incorrectly printed or telegraphed. Lieuts. Leland, Russell, Browning, Rasset, Grafton and Oakey are wounded, but not prisoners.

This afternoon Gen. Sigel, who commands the advance, reports that a large body of men, under Ewell, showed themselves on the high bank of the Rapidan this morning, and were preparing to cross, but were discouraged by the appearance of the forces ready to receive them, and then withdrew without making the attempt.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM GEN. POPE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

On receipt of Gen. Halleck's complimentary order, already published, Gen. Pope issued a general order embodying Gen. Halleck's dispatch, ordering it read at the head of every regiment and detachment in the command, and adding:

The Major-General Commanding the Army of Virginia has little to add to this dispatch. It is a feeble expression of his feelings to say that he was delighted and astonished at the gallant and intrepid conduct of his command, and especially of the Second Corps. Success and glory are sure to accompany such conduct, and it is safe to predict that Cedar Mountain is only the first of a series of victories which shall make the Army of Virginia famous in the land, and draw very close to the hearts of their countrymen every officer and soldier who belongs to it.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The official returns of the killed and wounded footed up to over twenty-three hundred. They were unduly swelled, however, by including many in the list of missing who have since returned. Gen. Pope, therefore, returned the lists for revision, which will materially reduce the grand total.

GEN. BURNSIDE AT CULPEPPER.

Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 15.

Gen. Burnside's *corps d'armée* arrived here last night from Fredericksburgh, after a severe march of thirty-five miles. The men all bore the march well.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from the Two Great Armies in Virginia.

HONORS TO COL. CORCORAN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan is known to be still at Harrison's Landing. The rebels seem not to be pressing him closely.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important news may be expected, before long, from the army of Virginia.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Col. Corcoran has been fairly besieged by his hosts of admirers all the afternoon and evening. The Irishmen were wild with enthusiasm over his release, and thronged his parlors and all the halls and approaches. From Gen. Halleck on down through the whole circle of military and civic dignitaries, the rush has been tremendous, and even at this late hour Willard's is crowded with admirers of the gallant Irishman, who forms the sole topic of conversation and focus of interest. The Colonel really looks better than when he was taken prisoner, and seems in the best of spirits at his release and prospect of speedy service again. It is understood that he is to be soon appointed a Brigadier-General, and it is expected that his name will be a tower of strength among Irishmen, eager to enter the service under the command of such a favorite of their race. Secretaries Seward and Chase are to give him a complimentary dinner at Willard's to-morrow evening. The Colonel will proceed soon to New-York, and is expected immediately to commence giving his active aid to recruiting. His brigade of Irishmen will not die long in filling.

THE HOOSIER STATE AHEAD.

The gallant Hoosier State disputes New-York's claim to having sent the first regiment to the field in answer to the President's call for three hundred thousand volunteers. The following dispatch has just been received from Gov. Morton's Private Secretary:

"You are mistaken, I think, about New-York's sending out the first regiment under the President's call for three hundred thousand. The Seventieth Indiana was the first that I have any knowledge of. It left on Monday night last, fully armed and equipped. Another leaves to-morrow. Several others will be ready by the middle of next week."

As we are advised here in Washington, this puts Indiana fairly ahead, and New-York must yield the palm to her Western sister, who has fairly won it. New-York is still ahead of all others.

RIVER AND HARBOR DEFENCE.

The extent of the preparations the Naval Department is making for river and harbor defence will be appreciated, from the wish expressed to a Western contractor, the other day, that he could undertake to turn out a dozen of the new gunboats within the next five months. These gunboats are to be heavily iron-clad, with Monitor-fashioned revolving turrets and iron bows, and to draw ten feet of water. A large number are also to be built on the seaboard.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

The Navy Department has received some particulars of the capture of the steamer *Columbia* by the *Santiago de Cuba*. She was taken about 75 miles from Abaco, after a chase of six hours. She had left Nassau the day previous, ostensibly bound for St. John. She was under British colors, but had no register whatever. She is loaded with munitions of war, cannon, rifles, powder, shell, cartridges, army blankets and iron plates. She is a new, fast, propeller, of iron, provided with ports, and probably intended for a Confederate gunboat. This is her first attempt at running the blockade, and she had on board Charleston, Savannah and Bahama pilots.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a form of book, to be kept by distillers and brewers, which will be furnished to parties interested upon application.

THE BUCKTAIL BRIGADE.

The publication of the remarks accompanying the correspondence of Gen. Buckingham and Maj. Vincent, of the War Department, relating to the "Bucktail Brigade," now being raised in Pennsylvania, and nearly completed, does injustice, it is believed, to a gallant officer, as the following note from Col. Puleston indicates, and from which, it will be seen, all conflict respecting the authority for the brigade is effectually set at rest:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, 1862.

To Major Roy Stone:

MAJOR: There is no occasion for doubt or misunderstanding in relation to the Bucktail Brigade. Authority from the Secretary of War to raise an independent command was not solicited, and such authority has not, to my knowledge, been claimed. The Secretary gave the assurance that the Bucktail regiments, if raised by the authority of the Governor, would be accepted, and kept together as one brigade. This assurance was based upon the request of Adjutant-General Russell, made through me. As there is nothing stated nor implied in Gen. Buckingham's note to conflict with either the assurance of the Secretary, or the authority given you by the Governor, there can be no difficulty or misunderstanding about the matter, especially as you have also the authority of the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in Pennsylvania, to whom you were ordered by Gen. McClellan to report.

Respectfully yours,
J. H. PULESTON,
Military Agent of Pennsylvania.

THE PROPOSED NEW NAVY-YARD.

The meeting of the Board to examine sites for a new Navy-yard has been postponed to the 25th inst., on which day the Board will assemble at New-London, Conn.

Fatal Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Aug. 17.

John Daley, an Irish laborer, was killed on Saturday, by falling from the cars through the bridge at Chester Mills. He was a private in the Twenty-seventh Regiment.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OFF CAPE RACE.

Probable Meeting of European Sovereigns at Cologne.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi at Variance.

Battle Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 15.

The Canadian steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool 7th, via Londonderry 8th inst., passed this point at 5:30 this afternoon.

The arrival at Londonderry was delayed a day for some unexplained reason.

The English papers of the 7th inst. are generally silent as regards American affairs.

The *Daily News* reverts to the tariff question, and argues that it will work its own cure, as the heavy range of prohibitory duties is of so ruinous a character they will not be endured after their pressure has once been fully felt. It hopes the people will send good financiers to Congress, and study matters for themselves before the revenue fails and smugglers come into play.

FRANCE.

It is rumored an amnesty will be proclaimed to political prisoners on the Emperor's fête day.

It is also stated that Napoleon will probably deliver a brief speech to the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion, and allude to the Italian and Mexican questions.

There are vague rumors that the Emperor will visit Cologne on the 20th instant, to meet the several European Sovereigns.

The *Siècle* and *Opinion Nationale*, while blaming the course of Garibaldi, insist on the necessity of promptly solving the Roman question by delivering Rome up to Italy.

The Paris Bourse was inanimate at 68f. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

Affairs in regard to Garibaldi's movements were unchanged.

Garibaldi received the King's proclamation from the hands of the deputation sent to him in the midst of his friends. He repelled the entreaties of the deputation to regard the proclamation.

The London *Times* correspondent says that Garibaldi has gathered together at Naples about 300 adventurers from the mainland. Altogether his force does not certainly exceed 800 men and boys. They were at first unarmed, but were afterward supplied, by stratagem, with a few hundred muskets. Garibaldi was in no lack of money—more than three millions of francs having been sent him from Mazzinian and Garibaldian Committees in England.

The Papal Minister of War has represented that the French army takes on itself the entire responsibility of whatever may occur on the frontier of the Pontifical States, or in the provinces of Frosinone and Veletri.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor [illegible] disapproved of the order addressed by the War Minister to the army, and expressed his belief that civil war in Italy was impossible. The impatience of those who desired Rome for the capital was not culpable, but generous.

The Minister of War replied that he was convinced he had expressed the sentiments of the country and the army. He continued as follows:

"Promoters of discord do not compromise the King, but the Government was obliged to disavow their proceedings. The army will always be faithful to the King and do its duty on all occasions. Everything possible will be done to avoid civil war, but acts contrary to the wish of the nation will not be permitted." [Loud applause.]

SPAIN.

It was rumored at Madrid that Prince Henry is intended for the King of Mexico.

The *Diario* and *Epoca* says that Spain must renounce the policy of isolation in Europe, and recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

BRAZIL.

Letters received advising of the bank failure at Pernambuco, necessitates the stopping of Rosenow & Co., of Manchester. This house has various branches in South America. Their liabilities are estimated at four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Some heavy defalcations have been brought to light in two Brazilian banks.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Cettigny on the 4th inst., asserts that 50,000 Turks attacked the Montenegrins on the 3d in their intrenchment at Kokali, but were victoriously repulsed by the Montenegrins under Mirko.

Omar Pasha, on the contrary, claims to have driven the Montenegrins from all their positions.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds continue dull but fluctuating. The demands for discount at the Bank were moderate. A number of new joint stock schemes were starting, to neutralize the plethora in the supply of money.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Sick Men All Brought Away—The Army Ready for Immediate Service.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 15.

A rebel spy was captured day before yesterday, while prowling about within the lines of Gen. McClellan's pickets. He was brought down to Harrison's Landing on horseback, with his eyes bandaged, and sent down to the Rip Raps.

The Army of the Potomac have all been thoroughly examined by the physicians to a man, and all not capable of immediate service have been sent down the river in transports, and are to be sent to some suitable point or points to recruit their health. The following transports have just arrived, loaded with them: the *Columbia*, the *Elm City*, *Commodore* and *State of Maine*.

THE MANŒUVRES OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 17.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 14th, says that a party of Jeff. Thompson's Cavalry surprised a company of the Third Wisconsin, eleven miles east of Helena, on the 11th. Our forces soon rallied, and poured such a destructive fire into the enemy that they retired in confusion. Several of them were taken prisoners.

Jeff. Thompson sent a flag of truce to Gen. Hovey, who occupies Oldtown, thirty miles below Helena, last week, demanding the surrender of all negroes within his lines, or to prepare to fight. Hovey dismissed the flag and started in pursuit with ten companies.

HARPER'S FERRY IN 1862.

Changes and Vicissitudes—John Brown's Engine-House—Defences of the Post—Anecdotes of Stonewall Jackson, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

No village, perhaps, has occupied a more prominent position, in connection with the present rebellion, than Harper's Ferry. Certainly not one has experienced so many vicissitudes, for from the beginning of May, 1861, when the rebels seized upon the place as a base of offensive operations against Maryland and Pennsylvania, up to the present time, when it rests securely under National control, it has changed hands with the changes of the seasons. Nor has it escaped unscathed—the ravages of war have transformed it from one of the most beautiful and prosperous into one of the most desolate and poverty-stricken of villages.

On rounding a spur of the Maryland Heights, [illegible] from Baltimore, it appears on the opposite side of the Potomac, clustering around the base of a precipitous hill, climbing its uneven sides and extending inland for some distance. A [illegible] bridge has taken the place of Gen. Banks' pontoons, and trains pass to and fro hourly. Underneath and scattered about the abutments are seen the remains of the thirty-five engines and cars thrown into the river by Jackson's forces. The cars land you on the other side, among the acres of ruins of Government buildings. The black walls remain standing, and [illegible] the rubbish has been removed. A huge pile of gun-barrels, locks, &c., fused by the heat into a shapeless mass, is all that remains of the thirty-thousand muskets deposited in the Arsenal before the war. Large iron wheels are lying about, one of them originally costing $30,000. Much of the iron work of the buildings is uninjured, and should be secured by the Government.

It is a singular fact that of all the Government buildings John Brown's famous "engine-house" has alone escaped destruction. It is a brick building some thirty feet square, fronting on the Potomac. It seems almost incredible that the misguided men could have held it such a length of time against such fearful odds, and then only surrendered when stormed by the marines. To have attempted it was unparalleled bravery or downright insanity. The port-holes which the old man dug through the walls have been filled, the engine removed, and John Brown's fortress is now used as a rebel prison-house. There are, at present, some bushwhackers confined in it, and a more villainous-looking set I never laid eyes upon.

Of the thirty-two hundred inhabitants before the war, less than seven hundred now remain. With but few exceptions, these are Unionists, and, if we are to believe their declarations, have been so from the first. Could the Unionism of this vicinity be taken as a criterion of the general sentiment of the Old Dominion, there would be hopes of her speedy and voluntary restoration to the Union. Fully one-half of the houses are vacant, their secession owners having decamped, and being considered common property by the soldiers, many of them have been stripped of doors, windows, and other wood-work suitable for camp-building, cooking, firewood, &c. All the churches have been closed, and there is no preaching in the place save by the army chaplains; all the schools, except one or two for small children, are suspended. Several Yankee merchants, following in the wake of the Union army, have opened stores here, and are driving a brisk trade. Contrabands are freely admitted into the lines, and make themselves useful about the camps and in the employ of the Government. They occupy the deserted rebel houses, and seem to enjoy the new phase of life hugely. Whenever questioned as to their ownership, they invariably reply that they belong to Uncle Sam.

Though the scene of active operations has been removed to some distance in the interior, yet its importance as a strategical position renders necessary the presence of a considerable force at Harper's Ferry. Col. Miles, of Bull Run notoriety, and not Col. Mulligan, as reported by one of your cotemporaries, is in command. Though not generally popular with the officers and men, no one questions his military ability. The Colonel is as plain in his dress as he is blunt in manner, always being clothed in a blue surtout, coarse pants, striped shirt, faded cap, and boots that would hardly pass muster in a drawing-room. Though almost entirely devoid of all military trappings, he yet has the air and bearing of a soldier. His predecessor was Gen. Sigel, who succeeded Gen. Saxton.

Whatever may be the result of the campaign in Central Virginia, you may rest assured that Harper's Ferry will not fall into the hands of the rebels again. Since the last rebel raid formidable intrenchments have been thrown up covering the entire rear of the village. Several 100-pounders are mounted on the Maryland Heights opposite, which command the country for miles around. In stating this, I make known no contraband intelligence, for it is nothing more than the rebels have learned to their sorrow. When Jackson chased Gen. Banks up the Valley, it was one of these big guns which brought him to a halt. He had approached to within a mile and a half of the village, his skirmishers occupying Bolivar Heights, when our artillerymen let fly the grape and canister so thickly that he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, leaving guns, commissary stores and the bodies of several dead secesh. A farmer living in the vicinity informs us that a single shell bursting in a building near him extinguished eleven rebels. The Fifth New-York Artillery boys manage their "long toms" splendidly; word coming not long since that four secesh cavalry had taken up their abode in a school-house four miles from here, they brought one of their "pets" to bear upon it, and when the smoke cleared away no school-house was to be seen. One evening last week a rebel signal light appeared among the thickets of Loudon Heights, opposite the Shenandoah. The loud roar of cannon awoke everybody at midnight; and we learned on the following morning that the artillerymen had brought down the signal light, and with it the gable end of the building over which it was suspended.

Among other infantry regiments stationed here is the Twenty-second of your City; a finer body of men have not been located here since the breaking out of the war. The citizens all regret that the period of their departure is drawing near. Their encampment is on the extensive and beautiful grounds of Mr. Barbour, formerly Superintendent of the Government works, who resigned his lucrative position to become a common Paymaster in the rebel army. Though nearly every one of the members were professional or business men, they take to soldiering very naturally; only one death has occurred, and but very little sickness. The regiment has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their Colonel. Col. Monroe was a thorough soldier, and beloved by every one in his command. When the regiment was encamped at Baltimore, he was prostrated with sickness, but instead of returning to New-York he came on with his men, remarking that if he was to die, he preferred to do so in the field. He had just completed an excellent work on military tactics, which in many respects will bear favorable comparison with Gen. Casey's work, just adopted by the army authorities. Col. Monroe was a classmate of Jackson's, and boarded with the lady who quartered that rebel when here. She describes them as being very much alike in appearance and disposition, both unassuming, amiable and quiet, but constant thinkers.

The redoubtable Stonewall, *alias* "Portable Fence," is worshipped by the rebels throughout this section as much as he is feared by the Unionists. On his last march through the Shenandoah Valley he [illegible] the inhabitants that he would return about this time, and the Secessionists, believing that he would keep his promise, have been looking for him. As you are aware, this valley is the Eden of Virginia, without which the enemy are deprived of a prolific source of supplies. To regain it, if only long enough to secure the rich fruits of the fields which stretch out from where I recline as far as the eye can reach, was, undoubtedly, Stonewall's mission when he encountered Gen. Banks last Saturday. The various statements which have appeared from time to time, concerning his piety have not been exaggerated. He is, indeed, a decidedly spiritual rebel. While here, as well as at Winchester, he led the Union prayer-meetings and those of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a Deacon. Dr. ——, a prominent Presbyterian divine of one of your Northern cities, whose daughter was Stonewall's first wife, related the following incident, a few days since, to a brother clergyman, who repeated it to us: Being in Central Virginia just prior to Jackson's last march northward, he spent the night with him, and attempted to convince him of his error in regard to the States' Right doctrine. At the General's request, they spent some two hours in prayer, Jackson praying long and earnestly. When they arose from their knees his eyes were suffused with tears, and, in a repentant voice, he remarked, "Whatever Virginia decides to do, I will do. If to return to the Union, I will fight for the Union." Not a week had elapsed before he heard of his son-in-law thundering up through the Shenandoah in hot pursuit of Banks. The State Rights' heresy has encompassed the ruin of many gifted and brave men.

The recent order furnishing fresh bread (in place of hard tack) and vegetables to the soldiers in this Department, occasions much satisfaction. There is not, in our opinion, sufficient variety in the army rations to ward off sickness and keep the animal spirits up to the fighting point. It was a favorite maxim with Frederick the Great that "a soldier's courage lies in his stomach." Napoleon, as is well known, lost the battle of Leipsic in consequence of an indigestion brought on by unhealthy food.

New-York papers are received here at 11 o'clock P. M. of the same day they are issued. The Times is the favorite in this portion of the country.

We are anxiously waiting more news from Gen. Pope, in whose military ability every one here places the most unlimited confidence. J.

A Plea for Southern Unionists, by One of Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is such a prevalent misconception in the minds of the Northern people and the conductors of its Press, and such an astonishing degree of ignorance on the part of our National rulers, regarding the rebellion and the condition of public opinion in the disloyal States, that I feel constrained to ask the privilege of your columns for the purpose of presenting some views of one born, reared, and educated in the South, and professing to know somewhat more of the South than many of those who write for your newspapers about that section of our country.

In the first place, those who wish to understand the object and the workings of this terrible rebellion must bear in mind that there exists a radical distinction between the secession politicians, who are the leaders of this rebellion, and the people of the South. There is a difference wide as the poles between the objects which these leaders propose to themselves and those which govern the minds of the people. The secession leaders precipitated the South into revolution, not because they believed the institution of slavery in any danger from the election of Mr. Lincoln, not because they feared the enactment of a protective tariff, but because they had come to the conclusion that Slavery and Democracy were incompatible, and it was necessary to plunge the country into war, whereby a military power might be built up to destroy republican government in the South, upon the ruins of which these wicked men proposed to erect an aristocratic government, by establishing a system of primogeniture in lands and slaves.

These secession traitors, with impudent arrogance, have long proclaimed that there were no statesmen in the North capable of governing the nation, and but for their statesmanship the country would long ago have become the prize of some despot, admitting of no meaner standard of rule than "by the grace of God." And they avowed that whenever the numerical majority should grasp the Government, the time would have arrived for them to doff their togas and retire from the Capitol to build a new and more appreciative republic. This insolence was begotten and fostered by their long lease of power; and well knowing that the inevitable laws of population would wrest the Government from their hands, they deliberately set to work to use the very powers of the Government for its own destruction. There were not and are not wanting men of ability and influence in the South as bitterly hostile to these arrogant pretensions and designs as those against whom they were leveled, and when the proper time arrives they will hold the secession leaders to account before their own people for the ruin and destruction which they have wrought in the profaned names of liberty and self-government. Such are our political leaders—one set of fanatical aspirants rushing on to swift and sure destruction, another of wiser and better men biding their time.

The people of the South (excepting South Carolina) have always been as thoroughly imbued with the spirit of nationality as those of the North, and it will be a difficult job to unlearn them the fact that they have been American citizens. They are not fighting against their nationality, but against Abolitionism and the equality of the races—*the pretexts upon which the conspirators* against republican government, aided by a well-drilled and active minority, precipitated them into revolution. The people of the South are also too thoroughly imbued with the great principles of republican government ever to surrender them, and the day that the leaders of the slave*ocracy shall attempt to strip them of their rights* will be to those leaders a day of terrible retribution. Rather than surrender the right of self-government, that people will crush the institution of Slavery as they would crush an egg-shell. The future will prove the correctness of these views, when the despotism which is now quietly submitted to, in order to give vigor to the war power, is removed, either by defeat or success.

It may appear strange to you that the majority of the people should be thus ruled by the minority, to the extent even of plunging the country into civil war, but if you will recall the past, it will be found that the Federal Government itself has been the cause of this anomaly. No man could hold office in the South during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan unless he were a secretly sworn traitor to the Government upon whose bounty he fed. The repudiator Davis and the thief Floyd, at the head of the War Department, systematically corrupted the officers of the army; Toucey and his predecessor tampered with those of the navy, while an army of Postmasters, Revenue officers and Indian Agents was organized by such scoundrels as Cobb and Jake Thompson, to act as precipitators whenever the people should elect a [illegible] of their choice, to [illegible] the Government [illegible] the hands of these [illegible] traitors. The [illegible] armories were [illegible] pieces, and the National treasury was [illegible] to destroy the National credit.

The *coup de état* that they deliberately prepared was [illegible]—the mints, [illegible] were seized, the National arms distributed to organized clubs, the forts on the coast left purposely defenceless, were taken possession of, the army of Texas was surrendered by Twiggs, that epitome of human villainy, the officers of the army and navy, when ordered to duty, threw up their commissions and rushed to the rebel ranks. The Government was menaced by [illegible] "Peace Conferences" sitting in the shadow of the Capitol, the Senate permitted the "great and good Wigfall" to taunt them day after day with assertions that they had no Government, and threaten them that he would shortly ride "booted and spurred," into the Capitol on his war-horse, and these, and a thousand other similar things, occurred, and yet you think it passing strange that the unarmed Union men of the South did not rise and put down this rampant rebellion which bullied you in your capital and threatened the [illegible] of your great Metropolis. I lately heard a most ungracious taunt from the lips of one from whom such things ought not to have been expected. He told of a Union man in Tennessee who had been elected to the sheriffalty of his county by a majority of two to one, and who yet feared to hold the office. I was strongly tempted to retort that the interlocutor had himself reached Washington in disguise. The Government, with all its powerful armies and navies, has found it hard to crack this rebellion nut, and I think Southern Unionists may be pardoned for not attempting the job with fisticuffs.

The administration seems to have accepted the assertions of the Secessionists as true, and to have regarded the people of the South as a unit in the attempt to overthrow the constitution and the Union. Such unity could not exist without a total change of human nature, and yet it is acted upon as if a truth.

There always have existed and always will exist among the people of the South, wide differences of opinion upon the principles of government, and upon all the political and social questions which have divided the people of the nation, which might have been and may even yet be taken advantage of by a comprehensive statesmanship for the salvation of the country. There are, to-day, thousands of Union men fighting in the ranks of the rebels—voluntarily warring against the Government. They have for the time sacrificed principle to a policy, a sacrifice I could not approve nor yet can I condemn. These men are acting in all honor, and it must not be supposed that they will betray their companions in arms. They entered the contest, believing it to be hopeless, and when the great rebel armies are once defeated, they will be in a position to exert their power for a restoration of peace and lawful rule. *But this they will never do if the war is changed from a contest to restore our ancient Constitution and laws to a crusade against Slavery. They may be induced to accede to the necessities of the position, and to aid in bringing about such ameliorating legislation as will gradually, and without social convulsion, place the institution of Slavery in a process of ultimate extinction.*

Your newspaper correspondents write you that they find "no development of Union sentiment said to exist in the South," and you take it for granted that the spirit of nationality, the love of republican government and reverence for the old Constitution have died out among the Southern people, and you call directly for six hundred thousand more soldiers "to crush out the rebellion." The pungent argument of a short shrift and the nearest blackjack used by the traitors, is likely to keep down exhibitions of Union sentiment until the power of the nation is felt in permanent protection to its citizens. With your permission, I propose in another letter to endeavor to show how the rebellion may be "crushed out," and order, law and government restored in the South.

TOMBIGBEE.

AUG. 14, 1862.

Obituary.

CAPT. ELWYN TURNER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With deep sorrow I see the announcement of the death of my cherished friend, Capt. Elwyn Turner, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A. I cannot allow so valuable an officer to pass without remark. Having known him intimately from his childhood, none could better appreciate his many fine qualities.

As his character developed, he gave full promise of the noble nature his life fulfilled. When a portion of his regiment was ordered home from California, this gallant youth marched day and night over the most difficult roads to be in time for the first steamer.

He joined the army of the Potomac immediately on landing, and was present at all the battles in that week of terrific fighting in front of Richmond. Though at this time suffering from the fever contracted on the Chickahominy, which has been fatal to so many of our officers, he led on his men ever ready to follow one who had so long drilled them and made himself beloved by them.

When those days of fighting were over, he dragged himself to a hospital, and being told that it was a hospital for wounded only, he lay down by the roadside, unable to move further. Here he was found by a friend, and sent to Fortress Monroe, and thence brought to Newport, R. I., where the best physicians and nurses administered all human aid, but, alas! in vain—the hand of death was upon him. For many days he raved of the horrors he had witnessed, and begged that the comforts offered him might be sent to his men. His constant thought for others was one of the beautiful traits of his character. That he should have been taken in the midst of his duties so nobly performed is a deep regret to his fellow-officers. To his family his loss is irreparable. God alone can comfort them. F.

Died, in Brooklyn, Aug. 9, Joseph Hall Allen, First Lieutenant in the Seventh New-York State Volunteers, aged 23 years. Lieut. Allen entered the service of the United States at the commencement of the war, and the regiment to which he belonged was stationed at Newport's News for several months. Last Spring it was transferred to the forces under McClellan, and rendered efficient service in the terrible battles before Richmond. Lieut. Allen passed through the trying scenes of that eventful week almost unhurt. But the strain upon his physical system, during three days of almost incessant action, was of so intense a nature as to cause his death shortly after his return home. He was the only child of a widowed mother. *Highly respected by all who knew him, for the many* good traits in his character; quiet and amiable in disposition, a dutiful son, and a brave soldier. His remains have been interred in Greenwood Cemetery, in the grounds set apart for deceased volunteers.

The Object of Rebel Lies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with much anxiety I have read in your paper an article headed "Pistol Bombs," from the Richmond *Dispatch*, which, like the instigators and chiefs of the rebellion, stops at nothing to achieve its iniquitous ends.

"Quod si mea numina non sunt Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod usquam est: Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo."

In blunt phrase, *If Heaven wont help them, the devil shall.*

This is well understood by us, for whose instruction such articles are never written; but, after the atrocious lie has added a new point to the goad that urges incessantly the weary rebels on to desperation and destruction, it is meant to influence the too easy receivers of such fables abroad. It is, therefore, I would beg of you, if we must copy and give currency to such articles, that you would at the same time state that you do it, as I have no doubt you do, to hold up to execration such dishonorable foes, and to show the desperateness of their cause, since they are driven to such shifts to keep up the spirit of the nation. They, indeed, are the true "poltroons," who, unable to cope with us as we do with them, openly and by honest means, think no falsehood too little, and no calumny too atrocious, that may sustain the drooping courage of their own armies, by stimulating the passions of hatred and revenge, or aid their English friends to [illegible] against us arguments [illegible] consults all sources, and I [illegible] one day such accusations [illegible] S.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

Arrival of Gen. Lane at Leavenworth—A War Meeting—Lane's Recruiting Address—The Shovel Brigade—[illegible], &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

Our indefatigable Senator arrived in this city on the 3d inst. He was immediately besieged by the hosts of friends, and "otherwise," who had been eagerly waiting for his arrival. In the evening Gen. Lane was waited on by several of the most intelligent colored men of this city, who desired to know from his lips the terms upon which they could enter the service of the United States. Your correspondent was present at the interview, which was very interesting. The General clearly explained the provisions of the confiscation and enlistment laws which related to the acceptance of colored men. A strong dissent was made by the colored men against the unequal terms which were accorded to them by these acts. Gen. Lane urged that the offer was, to present slaves or to the contrabands, a very great boon, as it secured to them their freedom and also that of their families. On the free colored men the provisions of the laws still bore hardly, as it placed them in an inferior position, and offered no boon except that of helping on the freedom of their race. The interview was quite impressive, when it was remembered what great results might flow from it.

A very largely attended war meeting was held here on Monday last, at which Gens. Blunt and Lane spoke, urging enlistment and declaring for a radical policy. Both gentlemen made strong appeals to the people to organize, expressing their conviction of the great danger in which Kansas is now placed, owing to the probabilities of a renewal of the struggle in Missouri. It was stated that with the forces gathering in Northern Texas and the Choctaw Nation, under Albert Pike; in Arkansas, under Hindman and Price, and the large increase in the guerrilla and irregular bands in Missouri, under Porter, Leland, Rennick, Hays, Quantrell, Johnson and others, that at least 40,000 men were thus menacing this Department and Missouri. To meet this force we had in all about 5,000 white soldiers and 4,000 Indians, while in Missouri the population was being armed under Gov. Gamble's late order. As Gen. Lane expressed it, we, in Kansas, had found that in every armed Missourian on either side we had an additional reason for vigilance.

The meeting would have had a better effect but for the appearance, in pursuance of a preconcerted plan, of M. J. Parrott, Ex-Member of Congress from this section. Mr. Parrott is one of the most bitter of the many enemies of Gen. Lane, and like Gov. Robinson, would far rather thwart than aid any patriotic movement in which Lane might be engaged. There has lately been formed a combination of broken-down and dissatisfied politicians, Republicans of the Robinson and Parrott stamp, who fusing with a portion of the Democracy, intend to run this Fall a so-called Union and Anti-Lane ticket. In pursuance of this plan, Mr. Parrott was to make an attack on Gen. Lane at the War meeting. He did so. He commenced a bitterly sarcastic speech, in which he sneered at the statements of Gen. Lane, declared his camps of instruction were only intended as rendezvous from which to steal the property of loyal men in Missouri—that is, their slaves. He declared there was no necessity of enlistments, except to fill up the old regiments, &c., &c. The tone of the speech was precisely such as are delivered in conventions of the Vallandigham and Bright Democracy. It was cheered entirely by those of that class we have in this city. The majority of the audience was so thunderstruck at the "shout" Mr. Parrott was taking, that he had spoken for nearly an half hour before dissent was manifested. Then the storm broke forth, and for a while it seemed as if the speaker would be mobbed by the outraged people. Gen. Blunt called the Provost-Guard, and order was reëstablished. Mr. Parrott was allowed to continue his harangue, but it was noticeable that the tone was materially changed; that while it was none the less bitter on Gen. Lane, the first portion was strongly Pro-Slavery in sentiment, while the latter portion was decidedly Anti-Slavery. At the commencement he had a small band of supporters, but at the close he had none. Mr. Parrott, strange as it may seem, while thus discouraging enlistment, is himself an officer in the service of the Government. He holds the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, *procured* for him *through* Gen. Lane. No one who was not specially told thereof, would suppose Mr. Parrott held any position in the army. He has been in the service over a year, and during that time it is exceedingly doubtful if he has done two months duty of any kind; yet he has drawn pay, and is now under orders to South Carolina to report to Gen. Hunter. He has sent in his resignation, but it is not accepted, and in the meanwhile he is doing his best to discourage enlistments in this State. Mr. Parrott was reminded quite frequently of the above facts while he was speaking, and they did not seem to be relished very well.

Judge Ewing followed Mr. Parrott in a scathing and eloquent review of his position, and a gallant defence of Gen. Lane, whose vigor and energy he characterized in the highest terms. Gen. Lane spoke in defence of himself against Parrott's aspersions, and held the large audience, ladies and all, till long after midnight. As the meeting was held in the open air, this fact shows the deep interest felt and exciting character of the proceedings. The general conviction was that the new party, in the person of its orator, was badly mauled.

Gen. Lane has commenced the work of recruiting with his usual vigor. He will, undoubtedly, raise several regiments in this Department, though Kansas is pretty well drained of her able-bodied men. He has issued the following orders:

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—I. Having received instructions from the War Department, appointing me Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas, I hereby enter upon my duties as such.

II. Major T. J. Weed, additional Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Blunt, having been by him assigned to me for special duty, is hereby appointed my Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. All communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

III. Until further orders, my headquarters are established at the Surveyor-General's office, Delaware-street, Leavenworth City, Kansas.

JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner for Recruiting Department of Kansas.

The following document is the authority under *which Senator Lane is acting:*

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON
CITY, D. C., July 22, 1862.

Hon. James H. Lane, Kansas:

SIR: You are hereby notified that you have been appointed by the Secretary of War, Commissioner for recruiting in the Department of Kansas.

You are requested to proceed forthwith to raise and organize one or more brigades of volunteer infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war.

For this purpose full authority is hereby conferred upon you to establish camps and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops, with the munitions of war.

On your requisition the Commanding General of the Department will issue supplies of arms and accoutrements, clothing, camp equipage and subsistence.

Transportation for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition, or refunded on vouchers in the usual form accompanied by your order directing the movement.

It is recommended that the provisions of General Order No. 75, current series, be followed as far as possible in organizing companies, to the end that muster-rolls may be uniform and authentic. This is necessary in order to do justice to the soldier, and prevent confusion in accounts and loss to the Government.

In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within the Department of Kansas as may be necessary, for which transportation will be furnished you by the commanding General on your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the army contingent fund.

You will be expected to report frequently to this Department the progress and prospects of the work and make any suggestions that may occur to you from time to time, as useful in facilitating its accomplishment.

This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) [illegible]NGHAM,
[illegible] Gen. and A. A. G.

A true copy.
T. J. W[illegible], Major and A. A. A. G.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. [illegible], 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. [illegible].—[illegible] of African descent [illegible] United States [illegible] may fully understand the terms and conditions upon which they will be received into such service, recruiting officers who are authorized under instructions from this office to receive such persons shall, before receiving them, read to them and in their presence, the following sections of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion," approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion, has levied war or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife or children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

By order of JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.
T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.—For the purpose of expediting the recruiting and organization of troops in this Department in the present emergency, the following named persons have been appointed Recruiting Commissioners within the Districts attached to their respective names, as follows:

I. THOMAS EWING, JR., for the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Jackson, Potowatomie, Riley, Davis, Dickinson, Morris, Lyon, Shawnee, Wabaunsee and Clay.

II. FIELDING JOHNSON and JOSIAH E. HAYES, for the counties of Wyandott, Johnson, Miami, Bourbon and Linn.

III. CYRUS LELAND, for the counties of Doniphan, Brown, Marshall, Nemaha and Washington, all in the State of Kansas.

IV. WILLIAM LARIMER, JR., for the Territory of Colorado.

V. W. W. [illegible], for the Territory of Nebraska.

VI. The following named persons have been appointed Commissioners, and specially authorized to receive such persons as may offer their services under the provisions of acts of Congress as set forth in General Orders No. 2, issued from this office, viz.: JAMES M. WILLIAMS for the State of Kansas north of the Kansas River, and CHARLES W. ADAMS and HENRY C. SEAMAN for the State of Kansas south of the Kansas River. By order of JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.
T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

Mr. Ewing is our able Chief Justice. Fielding Johnson is the agent of the Delaware Indians. Mr. Hayes was formerly Captain in the Fourth, now the Tenth Kansas; both are popular and energetic men. J. M. Williams and H. C. Seaman were formerly in Col. Montgomery's Regiment, and are now detached for this service, from the Fifth, Col. Clayton, with Gen. Curtis in Arkansas. Mr. Leland is an active and prominent citizen of Doniphan County. Gen. Larimer is a well-known citizen of Colorado. Mr. Adams is a son-in-law of Gen. Lane, and at present Register at the Humboldt Land Office. In addition to these gentlemen, Gen. Lane has appointed Col. Chas. R. Jennison, Commissioner for the State, with a view to aid recruiting generally. He will report directly to Gen. Lane, sending his recruits to the camps of the district in which he may be operating. This appointment is popular, and will add to the number of recruits, especially colored ones. Capt. George H. Hoyt, of the Seventh Kansas, who has been in the State for two weeks past, on sick leave, is also detailed for the same service, with Capt. Williams. Lieut. Zulavsky, (a nephew of Louis Kossuth,) formerly Col. Montgomery's Adjutant, is detailed to Capt. Seaman. Lieut. John Bowles, of the Ninth, Capt. Stewart's company, has been also detailed to Capt. Williams. All of these are well-known and active Anti-Slavery men, who have borne a large part in the troubles of the past.

I annex a copy of the commissions issued by Gen. Lane to those who are recruiting for the Colored Brigade; as also a copy of those given to the Second Lieutenants, who are empowered to recruit. Capt. Williams has already established a camp near town, and has about one hundred recruits, receiving instructions in what "Orpheus C. Kerr" denominates "the manual of colored arms."

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, LEAVENWORTH CITY,
Aug. 4, 1862.

Capt. J. M. Williams:

SIR: You are hereby notified, that by virtue of authority from the Secretary of War, bearing date July 22, 1862, you have been appointed Commissioner of Recruiting in the counties north of the Kansas River, in the State of Kansas, for men of African descent. Upon the receipt of this communication, you will proceed forthwith to raise one or more companies of volunteer infantry, to be mustered into the service of the United States for three years, or during the war.

For this purpose you are authorized to establish a camp within the limits of your district, and provide for the maintenance of discipline and the supply of the troops with the munitions of war.

On your requisition, when approved at this office, supplies of arms and accoutrements, clothing, camp equipage and subsistence, will be furnished by the Commanding-General of the Department.

Transportation for recruits and recruiting officers will be furnished on your requisition, when approved, or the actual cost of the same will be refunded on vouchers in the usual form, accompanied by your order directing the movement. The appointment of recruiting officers will be subject to approval at this office.

The provisions of General Order No. 75, current series, a copy of which is inclosed, will be strictly adhered to in the organization of companies in your district, with the exception that all reports will be made directly to this office, instead of to the Adjutant-General of the State.

In performing these duties you are authorized to visit such places within your district as may be necessary, for which purpose transportation will be furnished on your requisition, when approved, and the cost of the same will be reimbursed upon the presentation of the proper vouchers at this office.

You will be expected to report frequently to this office the progress and prospects of recruiting, and to make any suggestions that may occur to you, from time to time, in facilitating its accomplishment.

This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Recruiting for the Department of Kansas.

By order of JAMES H. LANE, Commissioner for Recruiting, Department of Kansas. T. J. WEED,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The District Commissioners issue the following commissions to recruiting officers, who are then mustered into the service, with their rank, conditionary upon their performance of the requirements of general orders.

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
NORTHERN DISTRICT KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 4, 1862.

Mr. ———:

SIR: You are hereby notified that you have been appointed a recruiting officer, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to recruit a company of volunteer infantry for the service of the United States.

In the discharge of this duty you are authorized to receive as recruits men of African descent, under the provisions of Acts of Congress.

In the details of this service you will be governed by "General Order No. 75," a copy of which is inclosed, excepting that all reports will be made to this office.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Captain Fifth Kansas Volunteers,
Recruiting Commissioner.

Recruiting is rapidly progressing for the white regiments, while the ranks of the auxiliary corps seem likely to be soon filled. The following advertisements have been issued for what is facetiously known here as the "Shovel Brigade" and the "Southern Rebellion Grave-Diggers:"

War for the Union and for Freedom. Wanted—one thousand colored men for the service of the United States. Each recruit will receive $10 per month and subsistence. Every colored man enlisting who may have been claimed as a slave will receive, in addition to his rations, a certificate of freedom for himself, and freedom for his mother, wife and children. Rally, then, for your own freedom and the country. Apply to the recruiting office, No. 62 Delaware-street.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Captain Fifth K. Vols.
Commissioner Recruiting, Northern Dis. Kan.

One of the recruiting officers issues a call, headed in this wise:

"War for the Union, and freedom for all men. One thousand colored men wanted for the First Kansas Regiment of the liberating army."

The contraband population are eager to enter the service in whatever capacity they can. It is not presumed that any General would be so inhuman as to compel men to work under the fire, or in face of the enemy, without means of defence, and in order to use them properly the laboring regiments must be *properly drilled*. If Kansas should be invaded, we think it likely that the drill of these auxiliaries will turn out very valuable, as an intelligent colored man remarked to me, "It didn't make any difference at first whether the President called him a laborer or soldier; the road was opened, and he meant to widen it if possible, by showing that his race was capable of making as many sacrifices for Freedom as the white man was for Nationality."

Information has just reached here of an attack on, and capture of Independence, Mo., by a large guerrilla force, who are now marching on Kansas City. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM LEAVENWORTH TO CHICAGO.

The Guerrillas Rampant in Northern Missouri—Loyal Missourians Rallying—Repentant Bushwhackers—Recruiting in the Northwest—Grand Uprising of the People—The Abolition Sentiment Growing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

In coming through Missouri I had a chance to see something and hear a great deal of those desperadoes who have lately kept that unhappy State in a condition of constant terror. I left St. Joseph by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad early on Wednesday morning, with the most flattering anticipations of running foul of Poindexter or Porter on the way. Happily, however, Col. Guitar had, the day before, succeeded in [illegible] and capturing his baggage; and it was understood that he had changed his course of travel from northwest to southeast, and was making all practicable haste toward Dixie. Soon enough, on arriving at Chillicothe, [illegible] we learned that the bushwhackers had recrossed the railroad going South, about four miles west of that town, *early in the morning*, hotly pursued by the Unionists [illegible] additional State troops have been sent from Chillicothe in the hope of heading them off. Gen. Ben. Loan, who is a vigilant and brave officer, is in the field in person; and it looks very much as though the career of Mr. Poindexter may now receive a [illegible] check.

As we progressed, we saw everywhere most cheering signs of a rally on the part of the militia. Horsemen came galloping in, dressed in the homeliest of that intensely homely Missouri dress, but each with a gun in hand that can do the very best of service if handled in good faith. Conceding that these militiamen are all loyal and courageous—on [illegible] occasion, however—I was reminded of the old tales of other border warfare, in a land now classic, where the "fiery cross," stirred up the dwellers in every Scottish glen to a universal rally round their chieftain and his banner.

We did not seriously apprehend any stoppage of the train; for the guerrillas are undoubtedly now on the defensive. Besides, certain prominent Secesh are held by Gen. Loan as hostages for any interference with the running of the trains. But the trick of firing into the cars is one in which the rebels delight, as it more nearly than any bolder description of attack approaches cowardly assassination. This practice is mainly pursued east of Hudson—the junction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads; because a large proportion of the travel on the former road west of that place is local Missouri travel, to and from St. Louis; while most of that east of Hudson is through travel, embracing people who are [illegible] of the Northern States. Poindexter, with his gang, we learned, was still north of the road, though he certainly has his hands full with Col. McNeil on his track. By the way, I cannot learn that Porter practices much barbarity or evinces any great desire to steal. He says that his main object is to gather up recruits for the [illegible] believe the statement.

At all events, all we saw of the bushwhackers were eight ex-operators, who, becoming disheartened in their avocation, had voluntarily surrendered themselves to our forces. We took them on board for our voyage to Palmyra. Unquestionably, if the war is pushed with vigor, great numbers will do the same wise thing. These individual ex-rebels were good-natured and intelligent enough looking young fellows, and did not seem to be cut-throats or thieves by nature.

RECRUITING IN ILLINOIS.

We crossed the Mississippi at Quincy, about 8 P. M., and I soon received two kinds of gratifying testimony that I was again in a Free State. The one was the thrift and enterprise and taste shown in the buildings and farms, and which never fails to attract the attention of an observer coming out of a Slave State; and the other was the crowds that awaited us at every station, to put on board companies of recruits under the new call. These crowds were large, well-appearing and enthusiastic—and the most enthusiastic of all were the recruits themselves. The little stations along the road fairly swarmed with people, and though mothers and wives and sisters wept at the parting, still the prevailing—I might say universal—feeling was enthusiasm for the cause that made the sacrifice needful. The newly-made soldiers [illegible] at every station, and each cross-road was made vocal by the shouts of those who had gathered just to see the train pass.

Those recruits had enlisted in Chicago regiments, tempted by the heavy bounties there offered. Comparing what I see now with what I saw here a year ago, I am satisfied that the patriotism and resolution of the people have suffered no diminution. Here I am told that Illinois will raise her full quota without a draft. Certainly, there are enough men to be had to fairly overwhelm the legions of Jeff. Davis, if we could only be as certain of honest and able leadership!

SENTIMENT IN KANSAS.

By the way, in finishing up my notes of this hasty trip, I must say that a positive, but restrained feeling of disgust animates the people of Kansas. That community, strong in courage and abounding in intelligence, though weak in numbers, has received a spiritual baptism which has given it the prophetic power of faith. The people of Kansas have fought this same fight before, and know what constitutes the elements of success. They deplore the vacillation that deprives our heaviest blows of half their force, and patiently await the hour when the country and the President may receive the "extreme unction" which, they fear, will be administered only in the visible presence of death, and which alone will enable them to see the means of salvation so long rejected. The feeling is quite unanimous, that *freedom to all* is the magic watchword which can alone invoke the presence of final victory; Democrats there [illegible] as well as Republicans; in fact, there are no more Pro-Slavery there, among the really loyal, none. Others are all Abolitionists, and if I can form any opinion by so hasty a trip of the sentiment of Illinois, it is fast coming up to the same standard. J. R. W.

Port Royal.

HOW THE NEGROES ARE TO BE EMPLOYED.

HEADQUARTERS, BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 2, 1862.

In consequence of the abandonment by [illegible] owners of certain districts under cultivation, the late inhabitants thereof have been driven from their homes, and are now without employment.

With a view of guarding them from the evils of idleness, and in the hope of finding a profitable market at the North for the products of their industry, it is projected to introduce the manufacture of rush baskets and cedar tubs. This being the proper season for their labor, the superintendents having supervision of the people referred to in their charge, will immediately set them to work in gathering and curing rushes, the more skillful being employed in making them into baskets.

These and the cedar tubs will be shipped to the North, where it is believed they will find a ready sale, both on account of their real utility and of the laudable object sought to be attained by their manufacture. The proceeds of the sales will be applied to the benefit of those who contribute the articles.

The district superintendents will keep the accounts necessary to this end, and forward the articles as occasion requires, with accurate invoices, to the Assistant-Quartermaster at these Headquarters, for shipment to the North. By order of

Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON, Commanding.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Some Additional Facts and Corrections—The Report of Gen. David Stuart.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

[illegible] to the publication of statements, which should [illegible] make up the history of the battle of Shiloh. [illegible] speeches in the Senate and Congressional reports, still put them before the world. Though ignorant, contradictory and impossible as [illegible] documents could possibly be, they continue to find a prominent place in the columns of papers, and in the discussions of [illegible], whose patrons and constituents were in that bloody battle, and who are greatly misrepresented by them. To illustrate: A recent issue of an Illinois paper states that Gen. PRENTISS' Division held the extreme left on Sunday morning. The old tale is repeated that men were bayoneted in their tents, and it is stated as matter of fact "that the great misfortune of the day was the retreat of Gen. SHERMAN'S Division on the right," and that this necessitated the surrender of PRENTISS. The truth is, that on the morning of the 6th, the whole of our front was held by SHERMAN'S Division, except the left centre, which was occupied by PRENTISS. The extreme left was held by STUART'S Brigade, the second of SHERMAN'S Division. The line on the right rested upon Owl Creek, and the left upon Lick Creek. Your readers cannot understand the battle of Sunday unless they know the history of the whole [illegible] and of the commencement of the conflict. Gen. SHERMAN has furnished in his report an account of the operations of his first, third and fourth brigades. The report of Col. STUART furnishes an account of the conduct of the second. And your readers will in these reports have official materials, written with great ability and candor, from which to obtain the true history of the battle of the right and left of the National front. It cannot be written or known without them. The official report as to the Second Brigade, under Col. STUART, has thus a general importance.

It also has a local interest in this, that it conveys an official account of the services and behavior of the Ohio Regiments, one of which performed no inconsiderable part in the struggle, which prevented the enemy from reaching the Landing by turning our left. It contains important, truthful evidence on the allegation so persistently, yet so untruthfully made, that we were surprised. It seems, therefore, proper that the said report, which is herewith transmitted you, should be published, though at this late day, in your valuable and widely circulated paper. It has never before, to your correspondent's knowledge, been published by the Eastern Press. That it may be more readily understood, I will recapitulate the position.

On the return of the expedition (which was sent under Gen. SHERMAN to destroy the track and bridges of the Memphis and Charleston Road between Iuka and Burnsville) Gen. SHERMAN'S Division landed at Pittsburgh. Foiled by a most furious and irresistible storm, that Division returned and landed for the purpose of giving battle, and driving the enemy from his stronghold at Corinth. The movement against the Memphis and Charleston Road had failed, and that of LEW. WALLACE from Crump's Landing to Bethel was ineffectual. Their object was to cut off two of the enemy's sources of supplies and reinforcements. Nothing was left but to approach, engage, and drive BEAUREGARD from Corinth. This was the purpose of the landing of the 17th of March. The lamented Gen. C. F. SMITH, in command of the expedition, ordered Gen. SHERMAN to take the advance. The advance involved the occupation of the principal military position between the two creeks which would cover the flanks of the army when it should have arrived. Between our position and that of the enemy was a dense forest, traversed by deep ravines. From the right of the advance two roads led to Monterey, and thence three roads to Corinth. From the extreme left, the Purdy Road, crossing Lick Creek, came into the Farmington and Corinth Road. The Bark Road from the South end of Pea Ridge crossed Lick Creek at Grier's and came out at the Ford. These were the principal roads.

SHERMAN'S Division was not large enough to occupy the whole line. Hence he placed the *First, Third* and *Fourth Brigades on the right*, and the *Second Brigade* (STUART'S) on the extreme left.

This position they were in on Sunday morning. The interval between the Second and Third Brigades having been filled by PRENTISS.

The position held by the Second, was of great and (as the battle progressed) of immense importance. Had the Brigade fallen short one single half-hour in doing its whole dangerous, sacrificing duty, the enemy would have reached Pittsburgh Landing, been in our rear, and that bloody field of Shiloh been lost. With a loss of two-thirds in actual fighting numbers—having used all of their own and their dead comrades' ammunition, the remnant of the Brigade fell back to the batteries in good order. The report itself gives in detail the account of the day's work, which this explanation of positions will make plain to those not familiar with the field.

EYE-WITNESS.

REPORT OF ACTING BRIG.-GEN. DAVID STUART.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
CAMP SHILOH, April 10, 1862.

Capt. J. H. Hammond, A. A. General Fifth Division:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by the Second Brigade of Gen. SHERMAN'S Division in the engagements of the 6th and 7th inst. The brigade, composed of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Lieut.-Col. MALMBORG; the Fifty-fourth Ohio, Col. THOS. KILBY SMITH, and the Seventy-first Ohio, Col. R. MASON, occupied the extreme left of the advance, Gen. PRENTISS' Division being on my right [illegible] front.

In obedience to Gen. SHERMAN'S orders, I kept a company at and in the vicinity of the ford of Lick Creek, on the Hamburgh Road, and another in the vicinity of the "Bark Road," coming in on the hills opposite and southeast of my encampment, as picket guard; and on Saturday, sent six companies out on the Hamburgh Road, with a squadron of cavalry sent forward by Gen. MCCLERNAND to reconnoitre beyond Hamburgh. The disposition of my pickets was reported to, and approved by, Gen. SHERMAN.

At 7½ o'clock on Sunday morning I received a verbal message from Gen. PRENTISS that the enemy was in his front in force. Soon after my pickets sent in word that a force with artillery was advancing on the Bark Road. In a very short time, I discovered the Rebel flag advancing in the rear of Gen. PRENTISS' headquarters. I dispatched my Adjutant (LOOMIS, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio) to Gen. HURLBUT, who [illegible] with his division the rear of the centre, to inform him that Gen. PRENTISS' left was turned, and to ask him to advance his forces. The reply was that he would advance immediately. Within fifteen minutes Gen. HURLBUT sent forward a battery, which took position on the road immediately by Col. MASON'S (Seventy-first) headquarters. A regiment, (the Forty-[illegible] Illinois,) as I remember, formed in line on the right of this battery. Observing these dispositions, and expecting that the remainder of Gen. HURLBUT'S division would be up quickly, I established my line of battle accordingly, with the right of the Seventy-first Ohio resting opposite the eastern extremity of the [illegible] of the Fifty-fifth Illinois—the Fifty-fifth Regiment next on the left, and the Fifty-fourth beyond, facing the south. I had two companies of the Fifty-fifth Illinois and two companies of the Fifty-fourth Ohio deployed as skirmishers on the hills opposite and across the creek or ravine, where the enemy was endeavoring to plant a battery, covered by a much larger force of skirmishers. From a convenient position on the brow of the hill or bank north of the creek, with my glass, I could observe all their movements.

Having succeeded in planting their battery in a commanding position, they opened a fire of shells upon us, under cover of which the infantry advanced upon us diagonally from the left of PRENTISS' Division, and also from the right of their battery. I hastened, in person, to the battery I had left half an hour before, in front of Col. MASON'S tent, to order them further to the east, in front of my headquarters, where they would have had a splendid fire, as well upon the enemy's battery as upon the advancing infantry. The *battery had left without firing a gun, and the battalion on its right had disappeared.* For above a quarter of a mile to my right no soldier could be seen, unless fugitives making their way to the rear. A large body of the enemy's troops were advancing due north toward MASON'S camp, and I saw that the position of my brigade was inevitably flanked by an overwhelming and unopposed force. Hastening back to my brigade, I found the enemy rapidly advancing on its front.

The Seventy-first Ohio had fallen back, under the shelling of the enemy's guns, to some position (as I was informed by Capt. MASON) "about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear, and re-formed on a ridge of ground very defensible for infantry;" but I could not find them, and had no intimation as to where they had gone. Before I could change position, the Fifty-fifth Illinois and the Fifty-fourth Ohio were engaged, but as soon as possible, I withdrew them to a position on the brow of a hill, and formed a line, which, extended, would intersect my first line diagonally from northwest to southeast. At this point I had not to exceed eight hundred men of the Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-fourth Ohio. I saw nothing more of the Seventy-first Regiment through the fight.

The enemy's force of eight regiments of infantry and a battery of four guns, which had been moving on our right flank, were here brought to a stand, and formed a line of battle. A body of cavalry were sent off on our (their) right toward our rear, to harrass or cut off our retreat. A part of the force which had approached our [illegible] front were deployed with a view of flanking [illegible] our extreme left. Against this latter force (moving through a ravine which had its mouth [illegible], and in the rear of our extreme left) I sent a detachment of four companies of Zouaves, (Fifty-fourth Ohio,) under Major FISHER, by whom they were held in check during the fight. This engagement opened the enemy's line, and one being established, at a distance of 150 yards [illegible]. At this point we fought and held them for upward of two hours. The enemy's lines were within the edge of a grove, pretty well defended by trees. The space between us was an open, level and smooth field. The disposition of their forces was made deliberately, and occupied fully fifteen minutes, after we came upon the ground.

Inadequate as I knew my force to be, I was encouraged to fight it and hold my position—first, with the object of detaining the enemy's forces from advancing toward the river; and secondly, because I received a message from Gen. MCARTHUR (who appeared in person somewhere in my vicinity), to hold my position and he would support me on my right.

I could not find the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, and had less than 800 men under my command. During the action, we observed a battery planted southeast of us, in a commanding position to enfilade our line—it was employed, however, with little beyond threatening effect, the firing being too high. We had received no support on our right (as promised by Gen. MCARTHUR). We had emptied the cartridge boxes of the killed and wounded, and our ammunition was exhausted. Our fire was so slackened from this cause, and our losses, that I was apprehensive of a forward movement by the enemy, who could easily have overwhelmed us and thrown us into ruinous confusion. With the advice of Col. SMITH, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. MALMBORG, commanding the Fifty-fifth Illinois, I gave the order to fall back through the ravine, and re-form on a hill to our right. I led the remnant of my brigade in good order to the point selected. When we reached it, the enemy had advanced on our left with their battery, and were in a commanding position within six hundred yards. They opened a fire of shell upon us, which compelled me to move on a little further, sheltering the command as well as possible by various and circuitous paths, till we reached a cavalry camp, when the brigade was reformed. On our way we were joined by a small remnant of the Seventy-first Ohio, under command of Adjutant HART, of that regiment, (some 17 or 18 men). Finding that I was beyond the line of the enemy, after consultation I ordered the brigade to march to the rear toward the landing, in preference to sending for ammunition, which I apprehended would not reach us. Within a quarter of a mile of the batteries the brigade was halted by an officer of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who stated that ammunition was being sent back, and ordered that every fragment of a regiment moving toward the landing should be stopped.

Suffering from a wound I had received in my shoulder before the termination of our fight, I turned the command over to Col. THOS. KILBY SMITH, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, (the next in rank,) and proceeded to the Landing to learn the extent of my injuries.

Col. SMITH left the command to Lieut.-Col. MALMBORG, temporarily, while he returned to find and unite with the brigade the left wing of his regiment, which had become detached from us, in defence of our left flank, under Maj. FISHER.

Meanwhile, Gen. GRANT passing, ordered Col. MALMBORG to form a line near the batteries. Maj. FISHER soon came in with his men and joined the line. Through Col. MALMBORG'S efforts, a line of over 2,000 men was formed, composing remnants of regiments moving toward the Landing. Maj. ANDREWS, of the Seventy-first, here came up with a portion of the left wing of his regiment, about one hundred and fifty men, whom he had led to the bank of the Tennessee, where he hailed the gunboats, informing them of the approach of the enemy. So much of the brigade were in the last engagement, near the batteries.

On Monday morning the brigade took the field under command of Col. SMITH. His conduct was under the observation of the General himself. I was not able to do more than to make an effort to excite the enthusiasm of the men and lead them to the field, where they were ordered forward into the action. I turned the command over to Col. SMITH soon after. The experience of Sunday left me under no apprehension as to the fate of the brigade if coolness, deliberation and personal bravery on his part, could save it from loss or disgrace.

Col. SMITH, from the beginning to the end of the engagement on Sunday, was constantly at his post, rallying, encouraging and fighting his men, under incessant fire, regardless of personal safety.

I was under great obligations to Lieut.-Col. MALMBORG, whose military education and experience was of very great importance to me. Comprehending at a glance the purpose and object of every movement of the enemy, he was able to advise me promptly and intelligently as to the disposition of my men. He was cool, discreet and brave, and of infinite service to me.

Adjt. CHARLES LOOMIS, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, who was my only aid, discharged his duties with the utmost promptness and gallantry. He was intelligent, brave, and is a very meritorious officer.

It is my duty to make special mention of Adjt. HART, of the Seventy-first Regiment, who, having lost his own regiment, sought a place in the ranks of the *Fifty-fifth*, and, with 17 men of his regiment, fought *them bravely from first to last.* Every Captain in the Fifty-fifth did his duty, with one exception, and he is under arrest. The same is true of the Lieutenants, with one exception, and he also is arrested.

[Official.] D. STUART,
Colonel Commanding Second Brigade.
J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
N. B.—Killed and wounded—473.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Increased Revenue—How the Receipts are Affected—Large Receipts During the Past Week—The Prospect for the Year—The Warehousing System—The Duties on Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c.

The new Tariff seems to be working very satisfactorily, as far as the Government is concerned, for since it took effect the receipts for duty at our Custom-house have measurably increased. The Customs revenue of this country has seldom been so heavy as it promises to be this year, a variety of causes being in operation to produce this effect. First of these is the tariff imposed by the last Congress, which is sufficiently high to produce a large revenue whenever the importations are not unusually light, and which is not so exorbitant as to act as a prohibitory law. The effect of its operation has been manifest, since the 1st instant, in the largely increased revenue of the port, which has, in fact, been greater than it was during the latter part of July, when everything tended to its augmentation. Notwithstanding the fact that all the importers who owned merchandise in bond were then endeavoring to pay the duties thereon and gain possession before the new rates were put in force, the receipts not once or twice equaled those of last Thursday and Friday. On the former day they reached a sum between $400,000 and $500,000, while on the latter they amounted to nearly $400,000. These large sums have been paid, mostly, on goods arriving about the time of payment, the proportion of duty paid on merchandise withdrawn from warehouse having been small. Though the proportion was small, the sum itself was quite large for this season of the year, the average daily receipts from the Warehouse Department having been over $40,000 since the beginning of the month. This duty has been derived, in great measure, from sugar, tea and coffee, but few dry goods having been taken out of bond.

A second reason why the revenue from duties on foreign goods imported will be large this year, is, that the importations have been quite heavy thus far, and probably will be in the future, for never, since the Government was inaugurated, have there been better opportunities for successful speculations in this country than are promised in the months of next Fall, Summer and Spring. By that time a vast country, which for months has been cut off from intercourse with the world and the advantages of commerce, will, we hope, be opened to our merchants, and, notwithstanding its deplorable state, both morally and financially, the demand will, no doubt, be great.

The advantages of the warehousing system to our merchants was never better exemplified than during the past year or two. The high rates of duty levied, the fluctuating state of the markets, and the financial changes which have been constantly occurring, have contributed to render it difficult, at times, to raise large sums of money with which to pay duties. Merchants have often found it a great accommodation to be allowed to deposit their goods in public stores without the immediate payment of duties thereon, even though the time allowed them, in which such goods could remain in bond, was not three months. The system has undergone several changes since first introduced by our Government, the time which, under some of the laws, was three years, having been limited by one of the acts of 1861 to three months, and having now been lengthened to one year.

Our tariff is now very high, indeed, and will probably remain so until the close of the war in which we are engaged. It is likely that at the earliest practicable moment the act of Congress, passed in July of this year, will be repealed, and the Morrill Tariff, as amended by the acts of August and December, 1861, be left in operation. Such, it would *seem*, was the intention when the law of July was framed, its peculiar manner of levying *additional* duties being indicative thereof. The Tariff act most successful in aiding the Treasury was that of December, 1861, which only raised the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, &c. These articles, which, until last August, were admitted free of duty, are now subjected to a very heavy tax, and justly, too. They are articles which are not predominant on one hand and which must be supported at all times. A heavy tax on them is distributed over the community, so that in the course of the year a large sum is raised without having caused any great oppression to any class.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARROWSMITH.

Names of New-York, New-Jersey and New-England Sick and Wounded.

The United States transport *Arrowsmith* arrived here on Saturday with sick and wounded from MCCLELLAN'S army. The sick are mainly low with typhoid fever. The invalids were all taken to the Government Hospital at NEWARK, N. J., under charge of Dr. JANEWAY.

We give a classified list of those from this State, New-Jersey and New-England. The rest are from Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio:

NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

EIGHTH ARTILLERY.

J. W. Brumfield, Co. I.
Robt. White, Co. I.
James H. Farnell, Co. I.
William Carr, Co. B.
George Rehmburg, Co. B.
John Jersey.
T. W. Cornell.
William H. Huff.
A. J. Robbins.
M. McCormick.
R. A. Whitlock.
Andrew Jersey.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

James Beatty, Co. D.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

H. Main, Co. D.
C. F. Barnes, Co. E.
John Ford, Co. B.
A. Kellerman, Co. F.
A. Bassett, Co. I.
L. Farmerlear, Co. [illegible]
A. Beach, Co. B.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant L. Rolling, Co. B.
R. Kinsey, Co. B.
Corp. J. W. Darrow, Co. K.
Corp. J. Barnes, Co. B.
W. H. Lee, Co. B.
E. W. Hubbard, Co. K.
F. Graves, Co. K.
Robt. Pratt, Co. B.
J. Healy, Co. I.
G. F. Coe, Co. F.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Jas. Loughfield, Co. I.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Wallace Marshall, Co. E.
Robert Johnson, Co. C.
James Irwin, Co. D.
H. F. Morris, Co. C.
Anson Hall, Co. I.
James Barnes, Co. C.
Horatio Barber, Co. I.
A. S. Adams, Co. C.
James Moth, Co. E.
G. W. Toan, Co. B.
John Masters, Co. D.
H. Taber, Co. C.
H. E. Whittemore, Co. D.
A. Peer, Co. B.
W. G. Evans, Co. D.
Sergt. W. V. Peck, Co. D.
John H. Burton, Co. D.
John F. Holmes, Co. K.
Wm. P. Wells, Co. D.
A. H. Pratt, Co. B.
F. T. Hartley, Co. C.
James Quinton, Co. E.
Thomas White, Co. C.
David Emory, Co. E.
C. M. Wells, Co. D.
C. Morrison, Co. D.
H. Chapman, Co. E.
D. H. Brush, Co. I.
Charles Persey, Co. A.
S. P. Morton, Co. I.
S. A. Davis, Co. E.
John McSuckley, Co. B.
Richard Ward, Co. E.
John M. Carmine, Co. B.
A. Whitley, Co. I.
Wm J. Debbell, Co. E.
O. Hall, Co. B.
A. F. West, Co. C.
Dewitt Shelton, Co. G.
Edward Rock, Co. G.
George E. Holt, Co. B.
Walter Smith, Co. C.
Thomas Collins, Co. G.
Abell Potter, Co. E.
A. F. Reed, Co. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Silas H. Holeman, Co. I.
Charles G. Anderson, Co. K.
T. Coleman, Co. I.
John Stewart, Co. D.
Wm. Paine, Co. K.
Benjamin Coleman, Co. I.
Edward Burns, Co. I.
John Fulton, Co. G.
John T. George, Co. H.
Wm. Houlehan, Co. B.
John Newton, Co. K.
Patrick Nolan, Co. K.
C. Exchange, Co. B.
Samuel P. Pray, Co. D.
T. Peabody, Co. G.
Wm. P. Goodwin, Co. K.
Otis S. Ayer, Co. H.
James M. Kelly, Co. H.
D. F. Mansfield, Co. I.
Isaac Fry, Co. G.
David Ferguson, Co. F.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Andrew McGee, Co. H.
C. A. Robinson, Co. H.
Alonzo M. Guild, Co. B.

MAINE.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. H. Hole, Co. K.
G. W. Young, Co. I.
J. E. Bridges, Co. D.
George P. Munson, Co. D.
James Parker, Co. E.
George W. Sweet, Co. F.
Edmund Gould, Co. H.
Sergt. H. Houston, Co. H.
J. S. Stevens, Co. H.
Robert Brown, Co. F.
Moses H. Hubbard, Co. I.
John C. Campbell, Co. E.
H. P. Norris, Co. K.
C. B. Rogers, Co. H.
John Horace, Co. K.
Ira G. Taylor, Co. A.
H. L. Wyman, Co. K.
J. B. Cloth, Co. A.
H. B. Scott, Co. A.

RHODE ISLAND.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Ambrose Headley, Co. H.
M. C. Green, Co. H.
W. Marcomb, Co. D.
H. C. Peckham, Co. K.
Wm. V. Tongue, Co. A.
S. W. Keene, Co. K.
W. W. Hall, Co. K.
Wm. J. Jenks, Co. H.
E. Hurd, Co. C.
Daniel Cast, Co. F.
A. Taylor, Co. D.
C. W. Johnson, Co. D.
Thomas Parker.
H. S. Ballow, Co. H.
J. M. Turner, Co. D.
Serg. T. Phillips, Co. D.
Thomas McKay, Co. I.
Thomas Pratt, Co. F.
Edgar Joslyn, Co. F.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Peter Sarricks, Co. G.
J. P. Brown, Co. F.
Wm. McKendrick, Co. D.
H. W. Brown, Co. F.
Peter Scollian, Co. D.
R. F. Skilloles, Co. I.
Wm. Eckard, Co. I.
S. Carson, Co. E.
L. Bruin, Co. I.
Thomas Hart, Co. D.
N. E. Acker, Co. H.
Corp. N. W. Iron, Co. F.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster, with Sick Soldiers.

The hospital steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLEEKER, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe, bringing 129 sick soldiers to the Sanitary Commission. She left Harrison's Landing Aug. 14, at 2½ P. M.; anchored off Newport's News that night, and at Fortress Monroe at 6½ A. M. of the 15th, leaving there those that were convalescent, and sailed at 7½ for New-York, arriving at this port at 6½ A. M.

She brings the following passengers:

Major B. C. Chetwood and servant, Rev. J. O. Sloun, Mrs. Col. Barlow, Miss Lee, Miss Hall.

NAMES OF MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. Nelson S. Drake, Surgeon in Charge; Drs. J. G. Ryerson and P. D. Leys, Assistants; T. E. Peverley, Commissary; A. H. Starkweather, Assistant Commissar.

Four deaths have occurred on the passage, viz.: Rolandorf Slytle, of Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Constantine Alger, Co. G, 67th Ohio Volunteers; Jacob Stark, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey Volunteers; Samuel Thomas, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The following are the names of the sick:

O. McGovern, Co. D, 6th Pa.
I. Fansburg, Co. I, 80th N.Y.
E. A. Jeffreys, Co. B, 83d Pa.
L. R. Corbins, Co. B, 83d Pa.
John E. Saxton, Co. A, 23d Pa.
John McMaman, Co. A, 23d Pa.
P. McLaughlin, Co. B, 62d N.Y.
Corp. R. A. Davenport, Co. A, 23d Pennsylvania.
W. J. Willis, Co. A, 23d Pa.
T. A. Donough, Co. E, 26th N.J.
T. Schuster, Co. I, 7th N.Y.
A. Hanley, Co. F, 8th Ill. C.
David Baker, Co. F, 17th N.Y.
E. Quinn, 7th Indp. Battery.
J. Brown, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
T. McQuillian, Co. E, 5th Pa. R.
D. Shannon, Co. I, 7th Mass.
J. McCarthy, Co. E, 17th N.Y.
G. Brees, Co. F, 102d Penn.
J. McChristie, Co. G, 15th N.Y.
L. Bube, Co. G, 18th N.Y.
D. Rile, Co. K, 86th N.Y.
Henry Eaton, Co. H, 17th New-York.
John Pacey, Co. G, 39th Ind.
Sergt. L. E. Thayer, Co. K, 94th New-York.
Stephen Lucore, Co. F, 43d Pennsylvania.
Sergt. J. Bowman, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania.
Sergt. J. Miller, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Kinney, Co. E, 61st Pa.
Corp. W. E. Jacobs, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
A. E. Rester, Co. F, 4th Pa. Reserves.
Judes C. Blanchard, Co. A, 83d Pennsylvania.
John Connelly, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania Res.
E. J. Jackson, Co. D, 14th U. S. Infantry.
L. Benford, Co. G, [illegible] Penn. Reserve.
Geo. Adams, Co. F, 8th Ill.
A. Haynes, Co. F, 8th Ill Cav.
P. McClure, Co. H, 83d Penn.
J. R. Fish, Co. E, 7th Mass.
J. Hamer, Co. E, 7th Mass.
J. D. Williams, Co. D, 31st Pennsylvania.
J. T. Davis, Co. H, 39th Ill.
W. H. Ashburn, Co. K, 32d Massachusetts.
J. Hilpart, Co. F, 98th Penn.
C. Plant, Co. E, 8th Illinois.
W. W. Mott, Co. C, 12th N.Y.
J. Ragan, Co. E, 9th Mass.
H. P. Forbes, [illegible] Pa. Res.
J. M. Palmer, Co. B, 9th Mass.
E. F. Hutchinson, Co. K, 7th Massachusetts.
B. W. Batts, Co. D, 11th Me.
T. N. Clark, Co. E, 4th Pa.
L. Rankle, Co. G, 100th N.Y.
J. B. Block, Co. F, 100th N.Y.
W. Adamson, Co. A, 62d O.
E. Davis, Co. G, 62d Ohio.
A. D. Maxon, Co. A, McClellan's Dragoons.
Jos. Ensley, Co. D, 4th N.J.
S. Van Slet, Co. K, 39th Ind.
C. Richard, Co. C, 17th U.S.
H. Peterson, Co. D, 100th N.Y.
J. B. Rose, Co. D, 18th N.Y.
Wm. Boots, Co. I, 8th Ill. C.
H. H. Walker, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
W. Gompertz, Co. H, 62d N.Y.
W. A. Wheelock, Co. H, 63d New-York.
Rich. Rockefeller, Co. G, 18th New-York.
John Schom, Co. C, 1st U. States Cavalry.
F. A. Sherman, Co. K, 23d Pa.
D. S. Agnew, Co. E, 23d Pa.
Corp. W. Patterson, Co. A, 23d Pennsylvania.
R. Graven, Co. C, 1st Pa.
M. Sullivan, Co. D, 9th Mass.
P. Leary, 1st U. S. Chas.
T. Fanning, Co. E, 17th N.Y.
M. Nelson, Co. E, 52d Pa.
C. A. Penny, Co. D, 53d Pennsylvania.
M. Wormwood, Co. D, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Geo. Harkins, Co. D, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
E. Peters, Co. K, 56th N.Y.
Corp. John Leonard, Co. K, 1st Penn. Reserves.
T. P. Barnes, Co. H, 6th Pa.
S. Wyman, Co. C, 62d Pa.
H. Reed, Co. E, 64th N.Y.
H. P. Daniel, Co. H, 17th New-York.
Thos. Short, Co. C, 3d Penn. Cavalry.
B. D. Cofield, 1st Ber. S. S.
Martin Gilmore, Co. B, 17th New-York.
Dennis Lahey, Co. D, 17th New-York.
Jos. Howarth, Co. B, 16th Michigan.
Allen R. Laing, Co. G, 13th Indiana.
Jas. A. Beaton, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania.
W. E. Walker, Co. D, 17th Massachusetts.
Corp. W. C. Rumford, Co. A, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
McLise Carr, Co. A, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
J. H. Taylor, Co. C, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
Hiram Arters, Co. G, 83d Pa.
O. Bennett, Co. H, 14th Penn.
Jas. Hayes, Co. H, 67th O.
C. Jeffers, Co. K, 67th Ohio.
I. Hathaway, Co. D, 7th Mass.
J. Holden, Co. F, 7th Mass.
L. Weiber, Co. G, 16th Mich.
P. Wendel, Co. A, 16th Mich.
J. Kester, Co. A, 16th Mich.
W. Clark, Co. A, 92d N.Y.
J. Ryan, Co. A, 92d N.Y.
I. Cunningham, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve.
Ira Brower, Co. E, 83d Penn.
E. C. Butler, 1st U. S. S. S.
A. Fruin, Co. I, 13th N.Y.
F. Wellington, Co. G, 13th New-York.
L. Belsher, Co. K, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
J. Nolan, Co. B, 38th N.Y.
A. Wagner, Co. I, 100th N.Y.
G. McNeelis, Co. G, 23d Pa.
J. Barnes, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
J. Leipert, Co. E, 100th N.Y.
J. A. Carr, Co. E, 56th N.Y.
E. Fanning, Co. E, 17th N.Y.
Pat. McKennan, Co. K, 60th Ohio.
Aug. Buckner, Co. I, 100th New-York.
F. Sheya, Co. H, 2d Pa. Res.
Henry Barnes, Co. A, 52d Pa.
Sgt. John McCaffrey, 6th U. States Cavalry.
Porter S. Bowditch, Co. I, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Dav. Dixon, Co. C, 3d N.J.
James Barton, Co. H, 19th United States.
Elias Davis, Co. A, 52d Pa.
Sgt. T. Alexander, Co. D, 18th New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BOLD THEFT—A MAN ATTEMPTS TO SWALLOW A DIAMOND RING.—On Saturday evening, a man who gave his name as JOHN WRIGHT, went into a jewelry store at No. 296 Pearl-street, and stated that he wished to purchase some rings. The clerk in attendance handed to him a box containing a large number of rings, and other jewelry, some of them very valuable. After a while, WRIGHT selected a cheap article, which he said he would purchase. At this moment, the clerk's back was turned an instant, and during that time, WRIGHT watched his opportunity, and by a dexterous movement, managed to seize from the box a diamond ring worth $75, a pair of ear-rings, and some other articles, which he secreted about his person. The clerk immediately detected the theft, and at once seized the pretended purchaser. When the latter found he was caught, he slyly threw the diamond ring into his mouth, and then made several violent efforts to swallow it, but the ring stuck fast in his throat. Finding himself unable to secrete it in that manner, he suddenly threw it away. The clerk, meantime, held on to his prisoner until the arrival of Officer GILMARTIN, of the Second Precinct, who took him into custody. Yesterday, WRIGHT was committed to the Tombs for examination. The ring and other articles were subsequently found, and returned to the owner.

ATTEMPT BY A MAN TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a desperate attempt was made by a man, named THOMAS MCTIGUE, to take the life of his wife, by stabbing her in the side and abdomen with a knife. The husband, who, with his family, resided at No. 8 Mulberry-street, came home at a late hour on Saturday night, in a state of intoxication. His wife was in bed, asleep, at the time he entered the room, but he soon awoke her, and began to abuse her in a shameful manner. He went to bed, however, where, for some time, he kept up a quarrel with the wife. Finally, he became so enraged that he arose from his bed, seized a large sharp-pointed knife, and going up to the bed upon which his wife was lying, he thrust the instrument two or three times into her side and abdomen, inflicting very serious, and it is believed, fatal wounds. Some persons in an adjoining room then interposed, the Police were called in, and the offender was taken into custody. The wife was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition. MCTIGUE was yesterday committed to the Tombs, to await the result of the injuries.

AN UNEXPECTED AND UNWELCOME VISITOR.—Saturday afternoon the residents of Oak-street were somewhat startled by the whizzing and subsequent crashing of a cannon ball, which came at a brisk gait from some part of the North River. It was probably fired from a gun on one of the departing European steamers. In its career it penetrated a fence at No. 22 Oak-street, and spent itself in a twelve-inch brick wall, indenting it about three inches. When picked up it was still hot. It was taken to the Station-house of the Fourth Precinct, where it can now be seen. It was a very fortunate circumstance that the gun from which it was fired had been given a lofty altitude. As it was, great damage might have been done. It is astonishing that the parties in charge should not have known better than to charge a gun for firing a salute with a solid cannon ball. Hereafter, the proper officers on board steamships should see to it that on entering port the charges in their guns should be withdrawn, so as to avoid the recurrence of any accident such as the one alluded to, which was doubtless the result of carelessness.

ARRESTS OF DESERTERS BY THE POLICE.—The Police have, of late, been quite active in arresting deserters from the army. On Saturday night and yesterday, there were as many as six or eight arrests in some of the Precincts. This may be considered quite profitable for the officials engaged in the business of making arrests, inasmuch as, according to the present regulations, they are entitled to five dollars for each soldier who is apprehended. In some instances the arrested soldier is able to produce sufficient evidence that he is not a deserter; but, that for some special purpose, he is out on a furlough. In the majority of cases, however, there is no such proof forthcoming, and the delinquent is either at once sent to Governors Island, or temporarily detained at Police headquarters, until further instructions are received from the proper authorities.

BARNUM'S AQUARIA.—Mr. BARNUM'S Southern expedition has returned. It has brought some of the most wonderful *expositions of Divine ingenuity* and love of the beautiful ever seen. Fish, weeds, animalcula in profusion; the most gracefully beautiful specimens of life; the most wonderful examples of incomprehensibility, and the curiosities of all things the most rare. The Aquarium is decidedly an institution far ahead of Nutt or Thumb, or both of them.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.—Messrs. STEVENS, TAPPEN and CRAVEN, of the Croton Aqueduct Board, notify the public that the introduction of water into the new grand reservoir will take place to-morrow. The influent gates will be raised at 3 P. M. precisely.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAWYERS NONPLUSSED.—Two well-known Brooklyn lawyers called at the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police on Saturday, to make some inquiry about a soldier who had been arrested for desertion, with a view of obtaining his discharge upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, he being a minor. The Deputy Inspector, who is almost daily annoyed by these applications, and who, by the way, is something of a wag, asked the disciples of BLACKSTONE if they had seen the last order of Secretary of War STANTON. They had not, and were anxious to know the purport of it. They were informed that the order was a direction to the Police authorities to arrest all lawyers who attempted to obtain the release of soldiers upon writs of *habeas corpus*, and commit them to Fort Lafayette. The legal gentlemen were dumbfounded and astounded both; they wondered what monstrous wrong the Secretary of War wouldn't be guilty of next, and, forgetting the interest of their client, hurriedly left the premises, to find the order and see whether it was properly verified. They have not been seen at the Deputy Inspector's office since.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. MARY DUNNIGAN, who died from burns received the night before, by her clothes taking fire. Deceased resided with her husband at No. 77 York-street, and about 8 o'clock, Saturday evening, she was found seated on a trunk in a sleeping apartment, in an unconscious state, and her clothes on fire. The Coroner was unable to ascertain how the fire was communicated to her clothing, but it is supposed that it was by striking a match. A verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

BURGLARIES.—The store of BONNER & MEEHAN, plumbers, No. 504 Fulton-avenue, was entered Saturday morning by burglars, who carried away lead-pipe and other property, valued at $100.... Saturday night the house of Mrs. ST. FELIX, on Raymond-street near Fulton-avenue, and at present unoccupied, was entered by thieves, who had collected about $75 worth of property, with which they were making off, when discovered by Mr. L. ST. FELIX, who attempted to arrest the parties, but they effected their escape by abandoning their booty.

A DETERMINED INCENDIARY.—At 11½ o'clock, on Saturday night, officer WARD, of the Forty-second Precinct, discovered a fire under the rear stairway of WALDEN'S paint factory, in Water-street, between Gold and Bridge streets, which was fortunately speedily extinguished. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, for several barrels of shavings had been placed under the stairs and set on fire. Two hours afterward the premises were fired again in the same place, but it was extinguished without material loss.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—A fellow named ZIMP, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was found secreted in a closet at the house of Mr. SMITH, corner of Fulton and Nostrand avenues. Mr. SMITH attempted to arrest the intruder, but, after a desperate struggle he managed to escape. Officer COVERT, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, was near at hand, and started in pursuit of the fugitive, and after a hard race of half a mile captured him.

AN UNLUCKY BOY.—On Saturday morning, a boy, named JOHN A. CURRAN, of No. 66 Fulton-street, had one of his hands crushed while at play in the Navy-yard. At about noon he was at play in the Brooklyn City Flour Mill, foot of Fulton-street, when he was carried through the grain elevator and severely injured. He was taken to the City Hospital to prevent further accidents.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was, on Saturday, taken out of the East River, at the foot of Joralemon-street. Deceased was apparently about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, with dark brown hair, no whiskers, and had on gray pantaloons and blue woolen shirt. The body had been in the water only a few days.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—The wills of the following named persons were admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court—R. C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate—during the week ending Saturday: Patrick McCoy, Eleazer Muller, Randolph C. Pfeifer, John Shelly, Nathaniel Mills, Harriet L. Truesdell—all of Brooklyn.

INFANTICIDE.—A widow named ELIZABETH BEDELL, residing at No. 128 North Ninth-street, was arrested, yesterday, on charge of destroying an illegitimate child. She alleges that the child was stillborn.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 16, 1862.

25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup.	[illegible]	100,000	American Gold	[illegible]
2,000	[illegible]	100½	10,000	do	114¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	[illegible]	30,000	do	114½
20,000	do	90	400	N. Y. Central R.	[illegible]
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct.		[illegible]	do	[illegible]
	Notes	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. St. [illegible] '75	117	225	Erie Railway	[illegible]
2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '65	[illegible]	100	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
1,000	Ill. C. Bds. '76	[illegible]	10	Stonington R.	[illegible]
1,000	Ill. War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Virginia State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	67½
4,000	Georgia State 6s	73	50	do	67½
2,000	Cal. State 7s	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	do .... Large	[illegible]	700	Erie R. Am. Scrip	[illegible]
2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Hud. River R.	[illegible]
10,000	E. Rd. 4th M. bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
2,000	Hud. 1st M. bds.	[illegible]	100	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
2,000	H. R. 3d M. bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
1,000	do	104½	15	do	[illegible]
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c.	110	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]	400	M. So. & N. I. g's'd.	[illegible]
2,000	do	[illegible]	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	[illegible]
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bd.	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
1,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
2,000	C. & N. W. A. B.	[illegible]	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	72½
14,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	72½
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	72¼
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
4,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
6,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	10	Clev. & To. R.	[illegible]
2,000	P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
23	Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	1000	do	[illegible]
10	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	400	do	50%
5	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	50%
22	Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
5	Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pac. Mail St. Co.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	50	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	110	50	Chic., B. & Q. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	110	[illegible]	Mil. & P. du C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	110	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]			

MONDAY, Aug. 18—A. M.

The Railway Traffic and Canal Trade of the present Summer months continue to attract notice from the very large and almost uniform increase which they exhibit over the active business of last season. We have already referred to the prospect of nearly two millions increase before the close of navigation on the tolls of the New-York State Canals, affording a gross income of *five or five and half millions of dollars.* We have now the July returns of traffic over eighteen of the New-York and Western Railway lines, which show an average increase over last year of *forty-two per cent.* Since these returns were made up various weekly reports of the first week's business over the Western lines have been received, indicating a large gain for the month, although the labor of the great harvest in the West and the scarcity of laborers have caused some delay in sending forward the old supplies of Grain. The Summer passenger travel over the New-York lines, both in July and August, has materially improved over the last season, while the pressure of the freight business, particularly from the West, and some increase in the price of labor employed on the roads, have induced a further advance in the rates of charges. The following table of July returns is compiled for reference, with the gain on each line over July of last year:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC, JULY, 1862.

	July, 1862,	vs. July, 1861.	Gain.
New-York Central	$742,900*	$522,000	$220,[illegible]
Erie Railway	587,069	372,765	214,304
Hudson River	159,769	114,904	44,864
Buffalo and Erie	88,180	86,413	1,767
Harlem	101,857	98,869	3,088
Michigan Central	173,188	132,377	42,811
Michigan Southern	151,[illegible]	128,[illegible]	25,[illegible]
Chicago & Rock Island	114,087	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington & Quincy	239,210	148,465	90,745
Galena & Chicago	190,971	145,369	45,602
Illinois Central	240,869	180,279	60,580
Fort Wayne & Chicago	245,620	180,439	65,182
Milwaukee & P. du C'n	108,782	107,116	1,666
Toledo & Wabash	115,204	91,464	23,740
Cleveland & Toledo	69,658	56,134	13,504
Alton & St. Louis	89,215	73,474	15,741
Chic. & Northwestern	92,850	76,887	16,063
Rome & Watertown	36,255	30,277	5,978
Total on 18 lines	$3,[illegible]	$2,224,[illegible]	$1,118,960

Increase, 42 ₩ cent.

---

*Not official.

The Export Trade from this City, and the business in army supplies, for which the above Railways and the Erie Canal supply the chief material, are active beyond all Summer precedent. The value of the clearances to Foreign States from New-York is $11,886,860, and there is no material abatement since, although Breadstuffs are quoted easier from England, and some interruption has occurred to free supplies by Canal. The large export movement of Provisions and Tobacco, and the great variety of other articles of Domestic Produce now taken for Foreign markets, constitute an important feature in our current Export tables, even while Grain and Flour continue to lead the returns. The Export in Bullion has fallen from $2,500,000 ₩ week, as in June and July to $700,000 ₩ week, in consequence of the large supply of Merchant bills, and the check to the return of American Stocks from London.

The Import Trade for August is better than many parties, looking to the operation of the New Tariff, anticipated, and certain staple articles of Foreign Merchandise will no doubt continue to arrive with some freedom through the Fall months. The Customs Revenue of the Government, at this port alone, since the first of August, is $2,300,000. The amount received last week is $1,385,000, all in United States Notes of the Custom-house issue. The outstanding circulation of this class of Treasury paper, to be absorbed before Gold is reached through the Custom-house, for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt, is now reduced to $36,000,000. The present market price is 107 ₩ cent. The Government has on hand more than sufficient of Gold to pay the interest upon $56,000,000 of 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, due to-morrow. No Gold, by purchase or other negotiation in the market, will be needed until the 1st of October, when the interest upon $67,000,000 of 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds will fall due, amounting to about $2,500,000. The Import entries reported for the past week are moderate in amount, as compared with the previous fortnight, but the return does not embrace all the goods taken from the English and German steamers in port about the last of the week, and upon which the duties were paid on Thursday and Friday.

The price of Gold has undergone several sudden fluctuations since our last weekly review. It advanced from 112½ to 116, then fell to 114½, and rose again on Saturday to 115¼ ₩ cent. The price of Money remains at 4@5 ₩ cent ₩ annum, with increasing ease in the supply. The private deposits and country bank balances in our City Banks have run up to $143,516,000 by actual count on Saturday. The average line of the week, to be made up this afternoon, will show nearly three millions increase over the previous average. The present stock of Specie in Bank is $[illegible]. During the week, $[illegible] in United States Notes was left with the Sub-Treasury on [illegible] ₩ cent. interest, and the disposition to this mode of temporary employment is on the increase as well with the City as the Country Banks. The gain in the ordinary Loans and Discounts of Bank is inconsiderable, compared with the rapid accumulation of Deposits. The price of Exchange on London closed on Saturday at 127½ for Bankers' Bills.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm during the week past. The confidence of Wall-street appeared to improve materially in the military situation of the country, while the activity in trade and the heavy and profitable business doing on the Railways, gave additional strength to the Bond and Share market. The average advance was 2½@3 ₩ cent. on the Railway Mortgages, and 1½@3 ₩ cent. on the Shares. The Government Securities rose 1@1½ ₩ cent. on nearly all descriptions, and 1½ ₩ cent. on 5 ₩ cents of 1874. The 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness sold on Saturday at 99½ ₩ cent., and the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds at 104 ₩ cent., [illegible] registered and coupon 6 ₩ cents of 1881 were rather neglected by speculation, though gradually rising to 100¾@101 ₩ cent. The amounts offered at present prices are not large. The State Stocks of Missouri and Illinois have improved 2 ₩ cent., and Tennessees and Virginias have also been wanted at current figures. There is a rise of 5 ₩ cent. in Pacific Mail since Saturday week, under a strong demand for the Stock since the declaration of the August (quarterly) dividend. The projected opposition line via Nicaragua attracts much less attention than such movements in former years, and less, perhaps, than was expected by parties who sold Pacific Mail some weeks ago.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE [illegible]

New 6 ₩ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	111½ with div. [illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]

The following are the latest bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
Merchants'	100	Bank of North America	[illegible]
Mechanics'	103	Hanover	[illegible]
Phoenix	103½	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Marine	[illegible]
Commerce	89½	Commonwealth	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]

The Railway mortgages are generally higher and in demand.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, real estate	100½	Chi. & N. W. G'd Bay ex.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	100½	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ser'd	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	106	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	110½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	107	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '64	106	Del., [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	101½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash seconds	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	90	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Hud. firsts, '69	103½	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts	[illegible]
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	103½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Hudson Conv., '67	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '68	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. [illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	108½	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	108½	New-Jersey Cen. [illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	[illegible]
N. Ind. Goshen Line	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	[illegible]
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	[illegible]
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	[illegible]
T. H. & A. seconds	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	[illegible]
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	[illegible]		

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $1,957,397, against $1,392,600 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $3,[illegible], against $1,587,985 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $700,431.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for six months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	[illegible]
Add seven weeks since July 1	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	[illegible]

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles [illegible]:

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	[illegible]
Add seven weeks since July 1	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	[illegible]

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to June 30 were	$[illegible]
Add seven weeks since July 1	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	[illegible]

The following are the latest Specie quotations reported by F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 44 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 1[illegible]	Amer. Silver	[illegible]
Sovereigns	5 [illegible]	Spanish Dollars	[illegible]
Twenty-francs (Nap.)	4 [illegible]	Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Ten Thalers	8 [illegible]	Five francs	[illegible]
Ten Guilders	4 [illegible]	Crowns, Ger'n & Fr'ch	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]	English Silver ₩ £	[illegible]
Patriot Doubloons	[illegible]	Old Silver, ₩ oz.	[illegible]

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of July, 1862, were $587,069 97; earnings July, 1861, $372,765 50; increase, $214,304 [illegible].

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line, for the first week in August, 1862, are $55,436 18, against $31,464 54 for corresponding week in 1861, showing a gain in 1862 of $23,971 64.

The Post-office Change Notes are being printed, and will be out about the 1st of September. It is decided to issue five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent notes only. They will be about three inches long by 1½ inches wide, and beautifully engraved. They will be delivered to the public in sheets.

A sheet of 5-cent notes will be	[illegible]
A sheet of 10-cent notes will be	[illegible]
A sheet of 25-cent notes will be	[illegible]
A sheet of 50-cent notes will be	[illegible]

Annexed is a list of the shippers of treasure by the *Golden Gate*, from San Francisco, July 21, and last on the Pacific, July 27:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$246,000	Reynolds & Co.	[illegible]
Sather & Church	102,121	Hewes & Co.	[illegible]
Davidson	131,000	Stevens & Co.	[illegible]
Abel Guy	120,000	Kerby & Co.	[illegible]
Straus & Bro.	[illegible]	Mender & Co.	[illegible]
Rosenbaum & Co.	[illegible]	Macondray	[illegible]
Coleman & Co.	[illegible]	Pritchard	[illegible]
Scholle Bros.	[illegible]	Tubbs & Co.	[illegible]
Lazard Freres	71,000	Other shippers	[illegible]
Heatich	[illegible]	Total	$1,[illegible]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRAFFIC—1862.

	1862.	[illegible]
January	$307,330	[illegible]
February	281,508	[illegible]
March	306,063	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	192,442	[illegible]
June	151,427	[illegible]
July	159,769	114,904
Total 7 months	$1,803,844	$1,134,[illegible]
Increase this season		[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall, [illegible] Park-row, Nassau and Beekman-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed to Six Dollars [illegible] edition; Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address [illegible] Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] at the lowest club rates. Specimen [illegible] forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—'TWAS I—[illegible].

WALLACK'S—[illegible] AND [illegible]—[illegible] MARRIED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company [illegible] P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—4th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirrors—[illegible] Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. [illegible] Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It is still insisted upon in Washington that Gen. McClellan is at Harrison's Landing on the James River. On the other hand, a private note from Fortress Monroe, dated Aug. 14, says: "The army is now moving away from Harrison's Landing, and, by to-morrow, I hear the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickahominy, I learn, to Yorktown, by land. The artillery has been shipped by water. The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river night before last."

Our advices from Gen. Pope's army indicate that everything is prospering favorably. Gen. [illegible], who has the advance near the Rapidan, reports that on Saturday morning the rebels made a feint or an attempt to cross the river, but were driven back. The bridge at Rapidan Station which was destroyed some time ago by the rebels, is to be rebuilt as soon as the constructors can receive the proper protection from our troops. It is reported by contrabands from Gordonsville, that trains with troops on board are continually arriving there from Richmond. Our forces now occupy the line of the Rapidan from Raccoon Ford on the east, to Cave's Ford on the west, with pickets and scouting parties beyond. Gen. Banks is rapidly recovering from the injury received at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

The Boston Journal has a dispatch, stating that Gen. Burnside, with his army, has arrived at Culpepper Court-house.

We have the gratifying intelligence that Col. Corcoran has been released from his captivity among the rebels. He, together with Col. Willcox, Lieut.-Col. Bowman and Maj. Vogdes, reached Fortress Monroe on Saturday, and Washington yesterday morning. Three hundred and twenty of our officers have been exchanged, including Lieut.-Col. Kane. Col. Corcoran was serenaded in Washington yesterday, and in response to an urgent call made a speech, in which he expressed his ardent wish that the rebellion should be speedily crushed, and signified his willingness to take up either the sword or the musket at the call of the Government. A formal reception is to be given to the returned officers in Washington this evening, at which Hon. Alfred Ely will make the welcoming speech, to which Cols. Corcoran and Willcox will respond. Great preparations are also being made here for Col. Corcoran's reception, as will be seen by our reports elsewhere. It is hoped that he will arrive in season to address the monster war meeting to be held at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon.

Important changes have taken place in the State Government of Kentucky, which places it in the hands of staunch Union men, who can be depended upon in the present emergency. Gov. Magoffin has resigned, and is succeeded by James F. Robinson, who had previously been elected Speaker of the Senate, in place of John F. Fisk. Other changes will be found noted in our dispatches. The new order of things is understood to be in pursuance of an amicable agreement.

A day later news from New-Orleans is received by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Trade Wind*, which left on the 8th inst. There is nothing of special importance by this arrival. Our correspondence will be found interesting, as furnishing not only a digest of current events, but also such details as could be written only by an actual observer.

The troops responding to the new call for three hundred thousand volunteers are beginning to arrive at their destinations at the rate of over five thousand per day. Within the next week it is probable that the number daily will be *doubled, or, perhaps, trebled.*

Our advices from Key West, which are to the 9th inst., are important. Another British steamer has been captured off the Bahamas—the lucky captor this time being the United States steamer *Santiago* [illegible]. The prize is the *Columbia*, a propeller, loaded with forty Armstrong guns and carriages ready for mounting, several thousand Enfield rifles, a large quantity of army blankets, lace, tin and various other articles, valued in England, the supercargo says, at $800,000. She is in port at Key West, awaiting the action of the prize Court. There have been about thirty cases of yellow fever at Key West which proved fatal, out of a population of about four thousand, while many have recovered and others are doing well. The disease is not of a very fatal type, and quite readily yields to judicious treatment. The weather was also favorable.

We have at last learned the exact truth in regard to the battle of Tazewell, East Tennessee, which the rebels have sought to claim as a great victory. It is a kind of victory which we are perfectly willing they shall gain in every battle. It appears, according to the testimony of a National officer who left Cumberland Gap on the 12th inst., that Gen. DeCourcey's Brigade was attacked by Stevenson's rebel Division on the 9th inst., but defeated the rebels with heavy loss—one of our regiments, the Fourteenth Kentucky, driving back four rebel regiments. The National loss was but three killed and fifteen wounded. Fifty-seven of our men were taken prisoners, but they were immediately exchanged for a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel. The rebel officers admitted a loss of two [illegible]. Knoxville papers give a list of 160 killed. We captured [illegible] wagon loads of forage, and took the knapsacks of [illegible] regiments. There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any engagement, excepting that at Tazewell.

Breckinridge's attack upon Baton Rouge, it is pretty well settled, was a miserable failure, thanks to the lucky fatality which overtook the ram *Arkansas*. We learn from a dispatch from him to Van Dorn, dated the 6th inst., that on that morning he made an attack, expecting the coöperation of the rebel ram. He says that after a struggle of five hours he drove our troops to the arsenal and tower, and to the cover of the gunboats. His "diminished, exhausted force" could not take the arsenal, and he "withdrew one mile and a half from the city, hoping to renew the attack in half an hour." But he didn't, as is proved by his dispatch of the next day, stating that nothing decisive had occurred. He acknowledges that his loss was as heavy as ours, but insists that we had five thousand troops to his three thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

One day's later advices from Europe have been received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th inst. The news is not specially important. It was rumored that there was to be another Congress of European Sovereigns soon, at Cologne. The French newspapers were insisting on Rome being delivered to Italy. The statement is made that Garibaldi has but about 850 followers with him—all poorly armed. Rumor has fixed upon another King for Mexico, in the person of Murat. This rumor was current at Madrid. Another battle had been fought between the Turks and the Montenegrins, the result of which both claimed as a victory. The later commercial intelligence by the *Anglo-Saxon*, by way of Londonderry, has not come to hand.

The first sermon delivered by Archbishop Hughes since his return *from Europe* on Tuesday last, was preached yesterday to an immense congregation in the cathedral in Mott-street. The discourse was semi-political in character, and had reference chiefly to the motives by which foreign Powers had been led to adopt a policy of non-intervention in regard to the war. He warmly deprecated the idea of permitting any European State to mix itself up in our calamitous strife, and urged on the people the necessity of putting a speedy end to it themselves. With a view to this result, he advised the people to call immediately on the Government for a draft of all the men that the exigencies of the times might require.

An Italian, named Felix Menali, goldsmith by trade, and residing at No. 150 Concord-street, Brooklyn, shot his son twice, last evening, near Fort Hamilton, killing him almost instantly, and then made his escape. The alleged provocation in the case is that the son married against his (the father's) wishes. The deceased was a musician in the United States service, and was stationed at Fort Hamilton.

A detachment of sailors for the new *Ironsides* has been received at Philadelphia from this City. This vessel now presents a very novel appearance. Three flagstaffs have been placed on the upper deck, which do not look thicker than brush handles from the shore. Several pieces of timber have been raised on the deck for derricks, the whole giving to her any other appearance than that of a ship-of-war. A large number of men are at work upon the iron-clad frigate night and day. It is still uncertain when she will sail.

Before Judge Cadwalader, in Philadelphia, on Friday, Mr. G. M. Wharton resumed the argument, on behalf of the claimants, in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*. An attempt was made to explain the difficulty in the mind of the Court in regard to the absence of papers as to the disposition of the cargo at Nassau, also in regard to the alleged control of the cargo by John Fraser & Co., of Charleston. From remarks by the Judge it was evident that he regards the absence of the papers as a very strong circumstance to sustain the allegation that the cargo was not destined for Nassau but for Charleston. Mr. Gibbons follows Mr. Wharton in the argument.

The subscriptions to the volunteer fund in Philadelphia have reached the munificent sum of $402,645.

The United States steam transport *Mississippi*, Capt. Baxter, arrived last night from Fortress Monroe in 26 hours, bringing 826 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McClellan's army.

Persons who have lately come from Fort Larned say that a large gathering of wild Indians are now encamped on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas, for the purpose of receiving their annuities and presents from the Government. The number is estimated at thirty-five thousand, and embraces portions of all the wild tribes of the plains and mountains. They have caused some uneasiness among the settlers in that vicinity, who seem to fear that they will commit depredations.

The Stock Market was firm on Saturday, with a further rise on the New-York and Western Road Stocks and Pacific Mail. Gold fell to 114¾ in the morning, but suddenly returned to 115@115¼ in the afternoon. Government Stocks and Treasury paper firm.

The Cotton market is very dull, and prices are easier. Coffee is rather quiet. Molasses and Rice are also quiet, yet steady. Sugars are steady and in limited demand. Freights are fairly active, and rates are much firmer at the close. The Flour market generally is dull, but the arrivals are small, and prices for the most part are maintained. Rye Flour is steady, and in moderate request. Corn Meal is scarce and firm. Wheat is in fair request, at full prices for choice, which is scarce and wanted; but common qualities are heavy at the close. Corn is in lively demand, and prices are firm. Oats are again firmer. Other Grains are steady. Pork is quiet, but steady. Beef is in fair request. Bacon is dull. Cut Meats are firm and in moderate request. Lard is firm and in moderate demand. Butter and Cheese are in good request, at the advance.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.—Gov. Magoffin has done the best thing possible for himself, in resigning the supreme magistracy of Kentucky. He disagreed fundamentally, and in everything, with the State officials, the State Legislature, and the people of the State—not to speak of the State Military Board and the Government of the United States, whose authority is now fixed and supreme in Kentucky. He had been gradually stripped of power by the Legislature and the General Government until latterly he was a mere cypher, without, as he said in a recent message, a "dollar or a soldier." *He was enabled, however, by the* mere fact of his position, to obstruct the work of quelling the rebellion, which the people of Kentucky and the nation have taken in hand with an earnestness which will pause before no obstacle.

He called together the State Legislature in extra session, to see if, stimulated by the danger now so imminently menacing the institution of Slavery, and by the recent successes of the rebels in the West and East, they would not be incited to put Kentucky in an attitude of less determined loyalty than it has heretofore held. The Legislature had only had time to organize, when Magoffin found it convenient to resign, and a loyal functionary at once assumed the vacant chair. The act is significant enough as to the unalterable loyalty of Kentucky, besides being one of the most remarkable political illustrations of these revolutionary times.

We give in other columns this morning Gov. Magoffin's last and final message to the body he had convened. Though incoherent and illogical in some of its parts, it forms the best exposition that has yet been made of the philosophy of the neutrality which he would fain have Kentucky adopt. It has evidently not emanated from the brain or pen of Magoffin. Its perusal, like the perusal of the speeches of [illegible], will [illegible] repay all who would intelligently study the [illegible].

Campaigns Past—Campaigns Future.

It is evident that the country is now rapidly passing from one phase to another of the rebellion. In three weeks' time everything will be different from what we now see it. We shall have new and greater armies in the field—we shall have new combinations, new campaigns, and in many respects new rules of warfare, and new agencies at work, to end the strife between the Government and the rebellion. Let us look backward, and then forward, and measure the future by the past.

In the retrospect, we find nothing to humiliate the nation. The valor and fortitude of our troops have been proved on every field, and success, as a general thing, has crowned the plans of our Government and its Generals. When the campaigns now closing began, the rebels held the Mississippi Valley in its entire length as far north as Columbus, and blockaded that river securely at its mouth. They held Bowling Green strongly, and threatened Louisville. They held Cumberland Gap and the eastern hill country of Kentucky. In the East, they occupied a large section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, garrisoned Winchester, had Washington almost under their guns, blockaded the Potomac, swept the Rappahannock, the York, the James, and Elizabeth rivers with their gunboats, retained an army at Norfolk, and used the finest Navy-yard of the Government for the construction and repairs of their eastern navy.

Are not all these facts distinct in the recollection of every man, woman and child capable of recollection for six months past? This being admitted, let us pass over without mention all the details of operations since the beginning of the Eastern and Western campaigns, and take the National situation now, at the close, and see how we find it. Let us do this honestly. Let us not inquire whether Grant fought unwisely at Belmont, and disastrously at Shiloh—whether Buell moved too slowly upon Bowling Green, or Halleck too tediously and timidly upon Corinth. Let us omit all censure of the War Department, and all criticism of the disasters of the Shenandoah Valley. Let us, by a rare effort of self-denial, make no allusion to the comparative advantages of an advance of the Army of the Potomac upon Richmond by Manassas or by the Peninsula. Let all these matters rest as among the dead issues of the times, and let us look at the situation *now*, and see how it compares with the situation at the first of the year. Does this view indicate the success or defeat of the National cause? Have we moved forward or backward in that time?

Does the enemy hold Columbus or Bowling Green, Island Ten or Donelson, Cumberland Gap or Nashville, Corinth or Memphis, Huntsville or New-Orleans? Is there *any* point of very great value in a military view in all the Valley of the Mississippi that the rebels now hold, and which they did hold on the 1st of January past? If not, what has given this success—this magnificent advance of the National power from Cairo to the Gulf, and from Bowling Green to the cotton lands of Alabama? If *our* Government has been "without appreciation of the war," and our Generals without vigor, they have, nevertheless, somehow stumbled on a great amount of success, and won achievements that would have made other Governments and other armies illustrious.

But this is only one half of the picture—the East has its counterpart, not less gratifying to honest patriots. The rebels do not move upon any part of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, save now and then as prisoners of war. They do not hold Winchester, nor find food and forage in the Valley of Virginia. They do not look from Munson's Hill with evil eye upon Washington. They do not vex the craft now navigating the Potomac. They do not use the Rappahannock, the York, the James or Elizabeth rivers in the interests of the Rebellion. They hold Norfolk and Gosport Navy-yard no longer; their *Merrimac*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* have gone to the bottom; and the possession of a navy is a dream they cannot hope to realize. The rebel armies that advanced so defiantly to the front of Washington and swarmed along the south bank of the Potomac, threatening to invade Maryland and capture Washington, is now massed about Richmond for the defence of their own capital, and has been fought fearfully nearer to Richmond than they ever dared approach to Washington.

These are the results of the Eastern campaign. It is immaterial to our present purpose how the results have been brought about, or how much better results a different ordering of our armies might have produced. What we point out and give significance to is the fact of *advance*—great, gratifying, victorious advance—of the Government of the United States in its war upon the rebellion. This advance has marked the campaign in the East no less distinctly and gloriously than the campaign in the West. And if the Government has been "without wisdom or purpose," and *its, Generals (in the East) "without enterprise,"* they have nevertheless broken the lines of the enemy from the Potomac, and crowded him back upon Richmond, and now hold all the avenues whereby he can be approached, and crushed by overwhelming numbers.

It is a totally false, as well as ill-timed and injurious view, that many persons have recently been taking, that our Government has spent its strength for nought, that any of its campaigns have "failed," or that a new and more vigorous policy is needed to save the Republic from immediate destruction. We have everywhere been successful—we have driven the enemy from all points—we have wrested from his possession immense districts in Virginia and whole States in the West, of incalculable value in the corn and flesh they afforded for the support of the rebellion. We have made more stringent than ever the blockade, that deprives the Confederacy of all foreign supplies, and by the gigantic resources for war that we have developed, have rendered the intervention of foreign Governments in our affairs almost a political impossibility. Yet some men rave against the President, and declare him a "tortoise," and sneer at our Generals, and intimate that they are incompetent, if not disloyal, and in the frenzy of fanaticism and folly, denounce the [illegible] as futile, unprincipled, [illegible].

We [illegible] in a very different light, and shall not murmur if the future keeps pace with the past in the measure of success. The power of twelve millions of people can not be crushed in a month or a year. We have achieved wonderful victories with the armies we have had; but now we are to put armies of double numbers in the field. Give us victories and advances proportionate; let them find new cities like those of Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans and Norfolk to take; new rivers like the Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Potomac and James to clear; new gunboats like the *Merrimac*, the *Louisiana* and the *Arkansas* to destroy, and new camps like those of Corinth, Manassas and Yorktown to break up—let the coming armies of a million of men emulate the deeds of the half million that have so far urged the war, and six months more will show to the world a rebellion quelled and the population and industry of the country not destroyed—a Government vindicated and a military despotism not necessary to insure subjection to it—a Union restored and its Constitution not broken up, but preserved in all its original vigor and purity, and more than its original power. And these great results will then be pointed to by all the wise, (as well as all the weak who worship success,) as the fruits of having had a Government "with a policy," and Generals in the field able to lead a people, without excesses, through so great a revolution. The old campaigns are closed; the grand and final one is opening.

The Draft and its Hardships.

The President's second call for 300,000 men, to be raised by draft from the militia of the different States, will fall with much hardship upon numbers of our fellow-citizens. A large proportion of the men, amenable to the call, are in receipt of much higher salaries than thirteen dollars a month, while perhaps the majority have wives and families to support, who will be thrown into comparative penury, by their husbands being taken from their offices and workshops. All such contingencies may be avoided, and families placed in ease and comfort during the war by the following plan.

Let fifty or a hundred men, liable to the draft, form themselves into an association, pledging each other that, in the event of any of their number being called upon to quit their homes, they will subscribe sufficient to keep the absentees' families in the same amount of comfort and ease as that to which they have been accustomed. There are tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens incapacitated, by age and other causes, from serving their country in this her hour of need, and yet would gladly enroll themselves as members of such associations. Bachelors, too, in many instances, would not refuse to participate in a movement which would render assistance to some of their married acquaintance; while, at the same time, their own claims upon the general fund would be little or nothing.

The expense to each individual in such associations as those proposed would be comparatively insignificant. A hundred members subscribing fifty cents each, weekly, would, with the soldier's monthly pay, support comfortably three families, if not more; and three or four per cent. is as much as would be drawn from a hundred men under the draft. It is highly improbable that the ratio will exceed this figure, if it even equals it.

There are numerous advantages which would certainly accrue from the adoption of this plan. The association would see, for instance, that the soldier forwarded a proper proportion of pay for the support of his family, and the men would thus be deterred from that terrible military vice—gambling in camp. The soldier would likewise be prevented from pleading non-receipt of his pay, and an additional and powerful influence would be brought to bear upon those much-abused and much-idolized gentlemen—the United States paymasters. We should not much longer hear of regiments going without their pay for four or five months.

The associations would also look out for the whereabouts and well-being of their absent members, and take a more than usual interest in the regiments to which they may belong. They might even, if so disposed, insure the lives of the soldiers drafted, and thus place their families beyond the danger of want.

Some such plan as the above ought to be adopted. Will not the Press throughout the loyal States bring our proposal before the notice of its readers, so as to prevent the hardships of the draft from pressing too heavily on any of our fellow-citizens? The women of the North are mainly interested in this question, and every mother, wife, daughter and sister should see to it that her male relatives join such an association forthwith.

REBEL CRUELTIES TO PRISONERS REVIVED.—The rebel Government will not give the people of the United States the opportunity to *think charitably, even for a day, of their principles or practices.* For a full year they have maintained a systematic bedevilment of some portion of the Union prisoners in their hands. Finally, a system of exchange of prisoners was adopted. All the rebel men and officers were returned to them, and all our private soldiers were returned to us. But for some reason, arbitrary and unexplained, our officers were withheld, and the impression was made very generally that Confederate treachery had overcome Confederate honor. A general burst of indignation was heard. Yesterday news came of the final release and return to our lines of our long captured officers. A feeling of regret arose that injustice had been done the Confederates in regard to the exchange. But almost simultaneously came the statement that the newly-captured prisoners (officers) from Gen. Pope's command, had reached Richmond, and were to be consigned to solitary confinement in dungeons, and starved on bread and water! Thus a new chapter of horrors in this war is to be opened, the records of which are to steel the hearts and madden the brain of the population of the United States.

The reason assigned for this brutal and cruel conduct is the promulgation of certain army orders by Gen. Pope, which are in strict conformity to the rules allowed by the armies of any civilized country in invading a hostile territory. [illegible] under Pope's orders, supposing them of doubtful propriety, to justify retaliation; but the rebels, apparently glorying in cruelty, make haste to oppress, in the anticipation of any injuries on our side that may justify them!

Italy.

Italian affairs have suddenly assumed that turn which those who have at heart the good of the young nationality have all along looked forward to with anxious forebodings. It has been foreseen that the trying moment for Italy would be that when Garibaldi should see fit to move on some new enterprise which Victor Emanuel would be constrained to oppose. Hitherto, Garibaldi has held his sword obedient always to the word of *il rè galantuomo*. While in the memorable campaign that won Italian unity and independence, Garibaldi repeatedly took the initiative, yet the movements themselves were always of a kind that the Turin Government could either openly approve or secretly wink at. Much of the success, indeed, of the Italian war of independence was owing to the admirable manner in which the genius of Cavour was able to harmonize the fiery zeal of the Republican leader with the needs of an enlightened and practical statesmanship. And if a difference of views at times seemed on the point of producing collision between the soldier and the statesman, to the honor of Garibaldi it is on record that he invariably surrendered his individual plans to the end that the great cause itself might not suffer. There is, indeed, no trait in Garibaldi's character more lofty than the generous self-abnegation with which his own most cherished purposes were more than once yielded up at the request of his King.

This noble harmony, we learn with pain, has come to an end. There is dualism and discord between them. To the proclamation of Garibaldi, urging the young men to arms, Victor Emanuel has been constrained to issue a counter-proclamation, denouncing the revolutionary schemes, and threatening the rigor of the law on those who disobey. At the latest advices, military and naval forces were being thrown to the points whence a movement was likely to be made, either on Rome or Venetia; and if Garibaldi perseveres in his enterprise, it is difficult to see how a collision can be avoided.

What is remarkable in the new movement of Garibaldi is, that it is favored both by the Revolutionary and the Reactionary Party—both by the Mazzinians and the Bourbons. Extremes meet in the one intense desire to see the unity of Italy under Victor Emanuel broken up. Each hopes that if the elements are once more thrown into solution, they can be crystalized according to *its* mold. While the Revolutionists see in such an event the opportunity for a Red Republic, the Bourbon and Priest Party hold their breath over the renewed prospect it affords of the restoration of the Duchies, the reinstatement of Bomba on the throne of the Sicilies, and the rehabilitation, with new prestige, of the priest rule. The pure-minded and patriotic Garibaldi pursues the road along which the deep yearnings of his nature push him; and *such* vultures follow, expectant, on his path!

Nor are these all who are interested. Napoleon would find, in the chaos which civil war in Italy would bring with it, the opportunity he has long been awaiting, for intervention. Napoleon, as everybody knows, never desired a united *Kingdom of Italy*. He wished a loose federation. Napoleon wished a Power in the Peninsula which might be a useful ally, not one that could be a dangerous rival—and such Italy would certainly be, if allowed to consolidate itself and develop its vast resources. Already it can place its twenty-seven millions over against the thirty-six of France, while it has *twice* the seacoast and *double* the maritime population! Its ultimate and speedy spread into Greece, and the formation of a great Pelasgic Power, dominating the whole Mediterranean, are results as sure as fate; and if then it did not hold the hegemony of Europe, it would at at least prevent any other Power from doing so. Napoleon knows this and *fears* it. He consented to the popular vote, or *plebiscite*, by which Italy was allowed to constitute itself a kingdom, only because he did not feel himself strong enough to kick aside the steel by which he had himself mounted to power. But he desires Naples for Murat or Jerome, just as England wishes Sicily for herself. Unhappy Italy, to be thus beset with open enemies on the one side, and cynical friends on the other.

Looking at the situation from this point of view, we cannot see that Victor Emanuel could do otherwise than he has done, opposing by force, if need be, the contemplated demonstration under Garibaldi. But we fervently pray that force will *not* be necessary—that Garibaldi will be better counseled than to enter on an enterprise which the truest friends of Italy must condemn. It would be a tragic *spectacle*, and one which we trust it will not be given us to witness, to see the man, who more than all others, has made Italy what it is, arrayed against a King, who is as desirous as Garibaldi himself to make it all it should be. Garibaldi does not more ardently desire the completion of the work of Italian liberation than does Victor Emanuel, and in the abstract of his proclamation which the telegraph brings us, he announces that he will himself move in the matter of Rome and Venetia "at the fitting time." The position which the King takes will certainly meet the approval of all friends of rational freedom. It will touch a sympathetic chord, when once Italy feels strong enough to proceed, under the King, to the work of the liberation of Rome and Venetia, for they are hers, and we hope Garibaldi will be the leader. But if he sets himself up in *opposition* to the King, there is but one course.

It is not now as it was when Garibaldi made his famous landing in Sicily. Italy is now a constituted kingdom, with a Constitutional Government. Garibaldi is a subject of this kingdom, and holds commission in the King's service. That allegiance, accordingly, which was formerly due to an Idea is now due to the King. Italy needs Rome and Venice, but she still more needs Constitutional Government. This the enterprise of Garibaldi would imperil; and if this be so, no friend of rational freedom can hesitate on which side his judgment and his sympathies should be cast.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Debt of the United States, Present and Prospective.

Our National Debt, and the current expenditure by which it is growing, have come to be matters of absorbing interest to the entire nation. They are no longer exclusively the concern of capitalists, financiers and Cabinet officials. Finances, resources, public credit, mingle with our every-day business. Calculation and speculation concerning them have escaped from their usual confinement in the closet of the political economist and the office of the banker, and become the theme of popular discussion. Taxation, discount and the money market, commerce, crops and prices, as efficient forces involved in the one overruling solicitude for the issues of the great civil strife that troubles the Union, keep the ideas proper to financial experts constantly present to the minds of the people.

How it happens that facts and figures, when the world is excited about them, are as likely to run off into fantasies as the most abstruse speculation in other fields of inquiry. Common sense is not a whit more exempt from fermentation than a theoretical abstraction. Public opinion on public affairs, with rumor for authority, and hopes and fears for interpreters, often mistakes a shot of the fancy for the verities of sense and experience. Madame Rumor was a sensationalist in the days of Shakespeare, and she maintains her reputation still. She is as much given to blundering and lying now as she was then.

We are not to be duped with the story that "the Pope was seen drunk in a tavern in Eastcheap 'tother day, or that the lions are about to be let out of the Tower of London, to destroy the Christian Religion." These things are not in our line of believing; but the *Merrimac*, with the whole loyal navy in her [illegible], in the Delaware one day, at the foot of Cortlandt-street the next, and pitching shells into Faneuil Hall the day after, and a war expenditure of three millions a day, are all likely enough, as things go. For these excellent reasons, and some others, it will be well to have the exactest knowledge of the things which now concern and occupy us so much.

We propose, therefore, to furnish authentic data for the consideration of our national finances, and will take the liberty of adding explanations and suggestions, which, if they may not greatly help to a right understanding of the subject, shall at least not embarrass or confuse the study.

First, official statements, which we have from the Treasury, put the public debt of the United States at $511,646,274 on the 1st July, 1862, with $7,177,828 in the Treasury, subject to draft, which, as the immediate liabilities are included in the total, is to be subtracted, leaving the debt on that day at 504½ millions. The funded debt, and the bonds and certificates having one, two and three years to run, make 304½ millions; the outstanding Treasury Notes, 150 millions, and 57 millions of temporary loans, at 4 and 5 per cent., make up the grand total, which is usually called the National debt, embracing, as it does, all that the Treasury knows of its liabilities.

To ascertain the amount of expenditure on civil, military and naval account, since the 7th of March, 1861, we subtract from the debt on 1st July, 1862, *first*, $59,696,955, the amount of the funded debt as it stood at the former date; and, *second*, the amount paid by the present Secretary on account of the principal and interest of the old funded debt, and the principal and interest of old Treasury notes redeemed, amounting to $20,819,000—together, $80,515,955, which leaves the expenditure of the present Administration, upon the civil, military and naval service, from the 7th of March, 1861, to the 1st July, 1862, (a period of 480 days,) $423,450,323, or an average of $882,189 per diem.

But further: the expenditures of Mr. Buchanan's last full fiscal year (exclusive of disbursements on account of the public debt) amounted to sixty millions; and assuming this as the sum chargeable to account of ordinary expenses in time of peace, the war expenditure of nearly sixteen months would be eighty millions less than the above stated total, or three hundred and forty-three millions, equal to an average of $714,583 per diem.

There is but one escape from this conclusion. The unknown debt, the orders, drafts and requisitions on their way to the Treasury for settlement and payment, are not embraced, and accordingly they are exaggerated beyond all reasonable limits. Without any data whatever for estimating this unknown liability, it is usually spoken of as enormous. But these demands come in promptly for settlement. They have been afloat for more than a year successively, and reporting themselves continually, yet, falling in all the while with the ascertained war debt, they have never yet *swollen the average expenditure* to three-quarters of a million per diem. We do not presume to guess at the addition to the known figures which these would make to-day, or any other day; but it is safe to infer, from a year's experience, that a final settlement will not carry the rebellion expenses to three hundred millions a year. We therefore confront the Vallandighamistic Congressional Committee's proclamation of three millions a day, and eleven hundred millions a year, with this calculation of our own, and leave them and the authorities which respectively support them, to the judgment of the reader.

It must be recollected, moreover, that in this two hundred and sixty-one millions per annum, of rebellion expenses proper, are embraced the cost of constructing a navy, covering the seacoast and rivers of the rebel States, and the forts and the permanent field works of the army, as well as the subsistence and equipments of both. Here is a capital of material on hand, requiring repairs and additions indeed, but not to be wholly created again; and in no case requiring so heavy an outlay hereafter. If the army and navy are to be larger than they have been, still the prices ment of vessels, ordnance and military works will be greatly less.

Again: Our debt is spoken of as at once [illegible] and unprecedented in the rapidity of its growth. England and France, [illegible] that they were seventy years building up their debts, and thirty of them engaged in foreign wars, while ours has sprung up in less than a year and a half. Let us see:

From the Financial Report of the British House of Commons, we find that on the 31st of March, 1861, the capital of the unredeemed debt of the United Kingdom, funded and unfunded, was £[illegible],884,287, which is, in the equivalent of our coin $3,918,000,000, and that the interest and management of this debt was, for that year, £26,[illegible],148, equal to $128,000,000. Divide the principal and interest by the total population of Great Britain and Ireland, and we have a charge of $[illegible] 55 per capita on account of the principal, and $4 16 per annum for interest—which is, perhaps, to be taken as the real burden of the debt.

Now compare our total debt, of $504,000,000, with an annual interest of $21,000,000, and we have a per capita burden of $21 87, and an annual interest of but 90 cents a head, if the whole is charged upon the people of the loyal States alone. The British debt is therefore six and a quarter times, and its annual interest nearly five times, greater per head than ours.

The debt of France is stated at $2,206,000,000. This gives a per capita burden of $61 28 principal, and $8 66 annual interest.

Thus stand at present the national debts of England, France and the United States. But it will be replied, our debt is growing, while theirs is stationary, or nearly so. Yes; England's debt is nearly stationary, because she pays seventy millions of pounds, or three hundred and forty-two millions of dollars, in taxes every year to hold it stationary, while heretofore we have raised no more taxes than paid the ordinary expenses of the Government, and have made a public debt of every dollar of our war expenditure. Now, let the expenditure of the current twelve months be funded as debt, or met in part by direct taxes, under the law now going into operation, what will be charged upon the people of the loyal States, assuming that the past rate of outlay shall so long continue? The average accumulation per diem we have seen is $882,189, including civil, military and naval accounts. This would give us a debt on July 1, 1863, of $857,000,000, or $37 26 per capita; and the interest, if the funded and unfunded bore the like proportion as at present, would be $1 55 per head. But the direct tax and other income over and above the receipts of revenue in the past year, will reduce this sum to, say, $[illegible],000,000, or $27 22 per capita of principal, and a per capita interest of $1 22.

Will the reader compare these results, roughly estimated for the current year, or any that he may make for himself, with the national debt and yearly charge upon the people of England and France? We invite the study of the facts and figures as the best remedy for the fancies afloat on the subject.

With respect to the rapidity of the growth of our debt, as compared with that of England, we have the following facts from official sources: The *debt* of the United Kingdom increased in eight years, from 1775 to 1783, 510½ millions of dollars. During this time she was at war with the United States, France, Spain and Holland, all or several of them. In nine years, from 1793 to 1802, at war with revolutionary France, the debt increased 1,409 millions of dollars. In four years, from 1811 to 1815, at war with Bonaparte and the United States, it increased 889 millions. In one of these years, 1813, 398 millions were added. In a period of twenty-two years, from 1793 to 1815, England added to her permanent debt 2,988 millions of dollars.

So, it appears, that although England was forty years massing her great debt, yet for twenty-two of these years together she added, in the average, 135½ millions per annum, and in one increased it 398 millions, while ours has grown at the rate of but 338 millions in twelve of the sixteen months of the rebellion.

In a few days we will be prepared to give our views upon the resources of the country. The National debt, expenditure and revenue, will be further considered in the treatment of the more difficult questions before us.

Note.—Whoever undertakes to revise our calculations will recollect, that to ascertain the expenditure occasioned by the rebellion, we subtract from the total Public Debt on the 1st July, 1862, ($511,000,000,) the money then in the Treasury—$7,000,000; the old debt, a fraction less than $60,000,000; and the payments made by the present Secretary, on account of the old debt and Treasury Notes, nearly $21,000,000, which leaves $453,000,000 increase in 480 days.

The interest upon so much of the Public Debt, as has been created since the 7th March, 1861, (the date of Mr. Chase's induction,) averages 4.2 per cent. The 7 3-10, 6, 5 and 3 per cents. together amount to $18,[illegible],061 per annum. The principals, with $150,000,000 of demand notes, without interest, issued by him, amount to $[illegible],000,000.

The interest upon the subsisting Old Funded Debt is [illegible] per annum.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 15.

Arrived, ship *Sea King*, from New-York. Sailed, ship *War Hawk*, for Hong Kong.

The ship *Seaman's Bride* has arrived from Australia with 300 passengers, bound for British Columbia.

The United States Quartermaster has just paid $[illegible] in gold to the San Francisco Woolen Factory for army clothing supplied to the California Volunteers.

The Supreme Court has denied a re-hearing in the Broderick will case, so that the question whether the will was a forgery cannot be judicially investigated.

San Francisco, Sunday, Aug. 17.

The steamer *Orizaba* arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, from Panama, bringing nineteen passengers, saved from the *Golden Gate*, in the boat heretofore reported missing. Four others were saved. Those remaining at Manzanillo will take the downward steamer for Panama.

The following are the names of the saved, with their former residences:

Richard W. Henderson, Cleveland, Ohio; Wilhelm Hornet, Bavaria; Jacimo Benno, Italy; S. Francis, France; Arthur Lepper, St. Catharines, Canada; S. L. Hulse, Wyandotte, Ohio; Charles A. Belford, Boston; Max Leighton, Prussia; S. P. Storms, Brighton; Edward Laine, New-York; Julius Saluger, San Francisco; Amos Clark, Baymansville, N. Y.; E. Clark, Baymansville, N. Y.; James Scott, third mate, New-York; Thomas Keep, Ireland; Edward Douglas, New-York; Wm. Morrissey, Boston; Edward Doane, London. The four remaining at Manzanillo were: Francis Carroll, Quincey, Ill.; James McChesney, Troy, N. Y.; C. D. Bousteel, Cornhill; J. Rosenberg, Hungary.

San Francisco, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Trade is good, considering the season. There is a scant supply of many articles. Butter, 24; Bacon, 16½; Candles, improving. There have been large operations in Wheat for export to England. Sales at $1 75 per 100 pounds.

A block of wooden buildings in Grass Valley was destroyed by fire on [illegible]. They were in the neighborhood of the Exchange Hotel, which escaped. Loss about $30,000.

WAR SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

He Discusses the Causes of Foreign Forbearance, and Recommends Drafting as the Shortest Mode of Terminating the War.

It is the well-known custom of Archbishop Hughes, on his return from the trips which he periodically makes abroad, either for the benefit of his health or in the fulfillment of the duties which devolve upon him as a prelate of the Church, to meet and greet his friends on the first Sunday after he lands in New-York, the metropolis of the province. His last voyage to Europe derived an additional interest from the fact that it was supposed to have been undertaken at the instance, in part, of the Government, by which he was invested with semi-diplomatic powers. The announcement made on Saturday that he would preach, for the first time since his arrival, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, yesterday, attracted an immense congregation, filling the Church almost to suffocation, and obliging many who could not obtain an entrance, to remain without the edifice or leave.

Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McNierney, the Archbishop's Secretary and his compagnon de voyage. The Archbishop occupied his throne, with the Very Rev. Vicar-General Starrs on his right, and Rev. Father Magnire on his left. Among the other clergymen present, were Rev. Messrs. Cosker and Donnelly. The mass selected by the choir for the day was Haydn's Third, in double quartette.

At the close of the first gospel, the Archbishop ascended to the pulpit, and delivered the following

SERMON.

I am about to read from the 7th and 8th verses of the Gospel according to St. Mark, XIIIth. chapter:

"And when you shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, fear ye not, for such things must needs be; but the end is not yet.

For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and there shall be earthquakes in places, and famines; these are the beginning of sorrows."

I need not, dearly beloved brethren, express the consolation and pleasure which we have here to-day in finding ourselves once more in the place from which we have often had the consolation to address you. I need not invite you to join with us in thanks to Almighty God for that benign providence and constant protection which He has afforded us during the dangers of a long and too tedious an absence from our flock. That absence has, indeed, been much longer than I anticipated; and this has, in part, grown out of the fact that when I left this country I had no intimation of the great solemnity which was to take place in the Cathedral Church of the Christian world, in the canonization of the noble martyrs who preached the faith of Christ, and gave their blood in testimony of its truth, in the islands of Japan.

That event occurred, or, at least, the knowledge of it reached me about the middle of Winter and prolonged my stay for many months more than I had desired. I do not regret it, however, for had I been at home at the same period I should, like so many of the venerable prelates of the hierarchy, have undergone any hardships of voyage to be present and to take part in the ceremony—so we may call it—the most solemn that even Rome, from the days when St. Peter took possession of it as the capital of the Christian world, has ever seen. That was a picture of what the Catholic Church is; that was a picture and an embodiment of all that authors have said of its unity, of its universality, of its perpetuity, of its holiness; for, the servant of God who distinguishes himself even to the shedding of blood as a martyr and a hero, is not forgotten; he is inscribed on the calendar of the holy ones that follow the Lamb. But I presume that it would not be so much in place, or so much, perhaps, in accordance with your desire, that I should dwell much on this topic, leaving out another which is more immediately interesting to us all, although it be *not of the same high and divine character.*

Next to religion men are taught by religion itself to love and serve their country. The one is only more sacred than the other, but both have an intimate relation to each other which ought not to be overlooked, and especially when one's country stands in need of aid and of support. It is true that I have had many opportunities during my absence of discussing the one and the other of these topics, and perhaps no one, except sent with a special message, has ever had more opportunity to understand and comprehend and watch the operation of feelings in distant countries with regard to the melancholy struggle that is now agitating this land to its very centre. I had no message to deliver. Another could have carried the message, but none was committed to me except the message of peace, except the message of explanation, except the message of correcting erroneous ideas as opportunity might afford me the chance of doing, in the same spirit and to the same end. I have lost no opportunity, according to my discretion, (and that was the only qualification connected with my going,) I have lost no opportunity to accomplish these ends; to explain what was misunderstood; to cultivate, so far as language of mine could have that effect, the spirit of peace and the spirit of good will through distant nations toward that one nation to which I owe, and exclusively owe, allegiance and fidelity. The task was not so easy as some might have anticipated. Its accomplishment has not been so successful as I could have desired. Nevertheless, I trust that, directly or indirectly, my going abroad in great part for the purpose of aiding the country has not been altogether without effect.

In the first place, I found, on landing in Europe, that there were few who had any just conception of the nature of the controversy between this Government and a very large number of our fellow-citizens. Not only had they no correct idea, but their ideas were entirely the reverse of what is true, and I fear many of them continue so to the present day. What was their theory? Their theory was that a prosperous portion of the American people had been repelled by acts of Government to such an extent that they could bear the yoke of oppression, and fidelity to the Government which they had helped to establish, no longer. I explained to them that this was not the fact; that they themselves had not presented any specific charge to sustain them on that ground; that, officially, there was not on record a single act that could be called by the name of oppression or of grinding tyranny. The answer to this was: It is impossible that so many people, so many States, with such interests involved, should have taken the ground which they have taken, except forced to it by oppression on the side of the Government. The next ground was—and it was so especially in the country on which I first landed—that, after all, it was but a repetition of the same policy which severed these prosperous colonies, nearly one hundred years ago, from their mother country; that, they had boasted, was not a gratuitous undertaking—that it resulted from oppression and a denial of just rights; and now these same people would not allow their fellow-citizens to claim the same privileges, but at any rate that it was a gallant exhibition to see men banding together and risking all their prospects in life—in commerce—their domestic prosperity—in their blood, because it was in a cause prompted by a love of human liberty; *and then, that it was inconsistent on the part of the* Government to oppose them; and then, finally, what was the true reason? The country was becoming too large and unwieldy for one dominion; better that it should be divided. Why not? And, beyond this, what was the other reason? The other reason was interest. European interest. Interest is the prompting motive of all nations, of all men. But interest ought to be founded on principles of some kind, and in this case I could find no rational or just, or defensible principle on which to found their pretended interest. It was the aggregate of National selfishness. It was the desire to possess an article indispensable for the support of their artisans, and to keep the vast machinery which had been constructed by them from being eaten up by rust. This was the real principle at the bottom of it, and you will see, therefore, how hopeless it would be to argue with men who were opposed to everything that did not chime with their own wishes. Say you come to the spot and it will be found thus and thus, but their opinion formed at such a distance was more than your facts, and heeded much more. There was a time when this country, already plunged in such unexampled difficulties, was on the point of being attacked by a foreign force. It was a critical moment. The time passed. The opportunity was lost, owing to divided councils and mutual jealousy—not for any sense of injustice involved in the undertaking, but because it was found out that it could not command the unity of power and the support of the whole peoples, and because rivals were jealous of each other. That time passed away. It was felt very soon that the opportunity was lost. Then came the second phase, and it was a mutual self-congratulation. It was, that if Europe abstained from intermeddling, the Americans would accomplish their own work of division without its costing a penny to the other side. During that period of two or three months there was anxious expectation every day to hear of some result which would terminate, one way or another, this awful contest, and it was noticed, in the meantime, how the news came, one day after another, of the wonderful efforts on both sides—the efforts, the bravery and the sacrifices made by the South, as they call it, and the [illegible] the other, or both of them, if you will, supposing them to be united, the value of that [illegible] ing power which they apprehended, and on which our safety for all time to come depends. Such was the state of the case, as nearly as I can judge, when I left for Europe. While there, I conversed with men of every nation, for I had an opportunity of meeting with them, though I did not go to their respective countries,—and the general feeling was what I have described. In the first place I determination, not by understanding the question, but by decision of will—firm will—that the South should be *right* and the *North wrong.* That was fixed in the *minds of nearly all, and if you met one reflective and* deliberative enough to hear the truth, he would be and should be ranked among the exceptions. I do not include, however, in this category, those who, rising to a higher range in human society, and having upon their shoulders more of the responsibilities of human government, felt it to be their duty to listen and to reflect; and no one can tell to what particular cause the abstinence of those Powers in the western portion of Europe from an intermeddling with us may have been determined by occasions and reflections of this kind. To help, however, these reflections, the report of astounding armies springing up as it were spontaneously from the soil from every State and from every county, from every village and from every city, until, when there were not 50,000 men at the commencement, they were numbered now by six and seven hundred thousand men; and these, as enumerated in the public papers, made a stronger impression than the best argument that the wisest statesmen of either Europe or America could afford. The result is that there is no disposition to interfere, if it is possible to avoid it; that the only danger is a danger which I witnessed, and which Governments do well to take notice of; that is, the danger of suffering and starvation among populations who are not accustomed to starve, but accustomed to labor and to live by it. There has been great forbearance both in France and England on this score. In France during the early part of Winter—I might say the whole Winter—the forbearance of the people on the very verge of starvation, if not actually starving, was worthy of all praise. They were encouraged to hope. Their friends comforted them by promising them that the time would be brief till the cotton would again come to them, as before, to employ their time and ingenuity. Their bishops encouraged them. The priests encouraged them, not merely by words, but by appealing to those who could to supply them with the means to enable them to pass the Winter, that was fast approaching toward them, without the horrors of starvation. They say that it was as bad, nay, worse, in England. It may have been so in one sense, but not in another. In Lancashire and other manufacturing districts twenty-five or thirty per cent. of their operatives are idle, and there may be still less employment for those that remain. But in England, with her vast resources, this class of her people is not accustomed to hunger for any length of time. England has come to their relief, and they are not now specially the suffering class of that great, sumptuous nation. In the meantime, I take it that both France and England will look in another direction for the means of giving their operatives employment and relief. Cotton, heretofore, has been their only reliance. They have been giving their attention to the cultivation of it in the various soils and climates embraced within their respective territories, with but little success.

They are now turning their attention to the cultivation of flax, which, at one time, was a most prosperous article of commerce and manufacture. This, no doubt, has resulted from a fact which I would not at first believe. It was stated that, with a little time, this great controversy might be partially healed, or some other means taken to reconstruct the country as it had been before, and that, with patience, ports in the Southern country would be opened and trade allowed to flow once again in its usual channel.

This was the crime of the Government, that it had forbid the flow and reflux of that trade in the South. That fact they can complain of no more. Ports have been opened, and those people for whom they expressed such exaggerated devotion and friendship refuse to sell their articles. They do without the money and keep the cotton, which is of no use. And whether it be the refusal of the South to sell the commodity, or the refusal of the North to permit it to be exported, it amounts to the same thing for them.

Finally, they have taken up the idea that it would be a dangerous experiment to interfere with this melancholy case. They have taken up the idea that it would cost more to them than any before could realize from its results. They have taken up the idea, in short, that already, during this period of suspense, efforts have been made as if this country were about to lay the foundations of a national strength, such as can compete with the world; and to this circumstance I ascribe a great deal of their forbearance, and of their kindlier tone, for there is sometimes a yielding up to some extent of the bitterness of their former language, that now marks public sentiment in either country. It would be improper for me in this place to enter into details on a question of this kind. I can only give you general impressions.

I do not know what may happen in case this war should continue as it has been continuing since I left this country. The news renders all attempts at judging fairly impossible, because it is contradictory and confused. It is difficult for one, even acquainted with the country, to comprehend how the land lies. Much more is it so with those who are not acquainted with it. *Nor is it in anyone's power to say with absolute certainty what may happen if this war continue. And* in the meantime, what is the prospect of its coming to an end? I do not see any prospect. There does not appear to be an issue; and it may be that God, for some design of His own, which future generations can appreciate, has allowed this war to scourge us, in order to bring future benefits to the human race. There are things that no man can pretend to fathom—questions that depend on so many additional circumstances for their solution. But there is one thing and one question that should be clear to every mind. It is this—that if a war of this kind should be continued for many years, it is recognized as being allowable for other nations to combine in their strength and put an end to it. Better for the people themselves to put an end to it with as little delay as possible. It is not a scourge that has visited us alone. From the beginning of the world wars have been—nation against nation—and oftentimes the most terrible of all wars, which is not a war of nation against nation, but of brother against brother. How long is this to go on? If it goes on what is to be the result of it, as affording a pretext for all the Powers of Europe to combine to put an end to it? And although I would not say that even then they should not be permitted to interfere when they interfered through benevolence, and above all, when the sword might be put at rest; but I do say to every man, if they do interfere, and if they interfere successfully—if the country and the Government are not maintained by every sacrifice that is necessary to maintain them, then your United States will become a Poland—then it will become divided—then the strife will multiply across every border; every State or every section will claim to be independent and make itself an easy prey for those who will turn and appropriate the divisions of the people of this country for their own advantage. Oh! let it not be so. I know little of what has transpired here during my absence. I have had scarcely time to look at the papers since I returned. But at all events, much has been done, though not much has been realized toward terminating this unfortunate war. Volunteers have been appealed to in advance of the draft, as I understand, but for my own part, if I had a voice in the councils of the country, I would say, let volunteering continue; if the three hundred thousand on your list be not enough this week, next week make a draft of three hundred thousand more. It is not cruel, this. This is mercy; this is humanity. Anything that will put an end to this drenching with blood the whole surface of the country—that will be humanity. Then, every man on the continent, rich or poor, will have to take his share in the contest. Then it will not be left to the Government, whatever Government it will be, to plead with the people and call on them to come forward, and ask them if they would be drafted. No, it is for them, the people, to rise and ask the Government to draft them; and those who are wealthy and cannot go themselves, can provide substitutes and bring the thing to a close, if it can be done. No doubt the same efforts will be made on the other side—and who can blame them? For the sake of humanity we must resort to some course of this kind. In the meanwhile, beloved brethren, it is enough for us to weep for this calamity, to pray God that it may be put to an end, to make sacrifice of everything that we have to sustain the independence, the unity, *the perpetuity*, the prosperity of the only Government we acknowledge in the world. But it is not necessary to hate our enemies. It is not necessary to be cruel in battle, nor to be cruel after its termination. It is necessary to be true, to be patriotic, to do for the country what the country needs, and the blessing of God will recompense those who discharge their duty without faltering and without violating any of the laws of God or man.

Here the Archbishop concluded, and the services were resumed. At the close of the Mass he bestowed the Apostolical benediction, with which the ceremonies of the morning may be said to have ended.

Murder at Fort Hamilton.

A SON SHOT BY HIS FATHER—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

At a little before 6 o'clock, last evening, Felix Menali shot his son twice, in the woods, about half a mile from Fort Hamilton, inflicting wounds which resulted in death a short time afterward. The murderer instantly made his escape and is supposed to be secreted in New-York or Brooklyn. Only a few particulars of this transaction could be ascertained last night. The prevailing report is that the deceased (who was an Italian,) married an Irishwoman, the daughter of his stepmother, against the remonstrance of his parent. The deceased was in the service of the United States as a musician, and stationed at Fort Hamilton. Yesterday the father and an older brother visited the place and invited the deceased and his wife to take a walk. They walked into the woods near the Fort, when the subject of the marriage was brought up and a quarrel ensued, resulting in the father shooting his son twice. There is another report, also, that the deceased made an attack upon his father with a knife before the latter fired. The deceased was 22 years of age. The older Menali [illegible] participated in the quarrel, resides in New-York. A party of soldiers, [illegible] the murderer, came up to the city and surrounded the house of Menali, with a view of securing his apprehension, but he was not there.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. [illegible] West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 387.—Aug. 16, 1862.

34, 11, 44, 48, 23, 10, 70, 43, 39, 27, 37, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 388.—Aug. 16, 1862.

73, 9, 15, 30, 18, 78, 41, 34, 62, 31, 28, 23, 35, 55.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 383.—Aug. 16, 1862.

50, 39, 20, 31, 35, 65, 33, 66, 2, 15, 34, 21.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY. CLASS 389.—Aug. 16, 1862.

54, 75, 29, 62, 14, 65, 4, 27, 30, 5, 57, 38, 29, 66.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c. CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1849 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. The great success which this remedy has met with in curing DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, WATER-BRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WIND IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, leads the proprietors to commend it with great confidence to those troubled with any of these diseases.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Capt. JOSEPH B. COPELAND, of Elizabeth Township, Alleghany County, Pa., writes:

"I have used your Carminative Balsam in my family, and have found it a sure and safe cure for Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine that no family should be without."

R. J. BURKERT, of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, writing from Martinsburgh, Va., says:

"Having years ago tested your invaluable Carminative Balsam, I took the precaution to bring a small supply here with me. Owing to exposure, the weather, &c., dysentery, diarrhœa, and diseases of the bowels prevail to some extent in all the regiments, but thanks to the Carminative, I have been able to afford speedy relief to several of my comrades who were thus afflicted, and I am satisfied that no better or surer remedy can be found for the complaints for which it is recommended."

Rev. J. B. CHANDLER, of Bangkok, Siam:

"When the cholera raged so fearfully around us last year, we had but a small quantity of your Carminative Balsam; enough, however, to prove its efficiency in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort which the native doctors could make to break up the disease was unavailing, and the woman appeared near her end. As a last resort we gave your Carminative, and it acted like a charm, and the woman was cured. I gave the Carminative in another case, when the person had been purging all night, and was fast drawing near her end, but was saved by its use. When given at the first appearance of the disease, it never failed to break it up immediately."

Dr. E. G. SCHRACK, of Campo Seco, California, writes:

"Mrs. Schrack and myself have just recovered from severe attacks of vomiting, purging, and cramps in our limbs, owing to our prompt use of Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. I can honestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Mr. JASPER POULSON, of Holmesburgh, Ohio, writes:

"My son was last fall taken sick with CHOLERA MORBUS. Although attended by a physician he grew worse; he was cramped severely, and nothing would stay on his stomach until I had used your Carminative Balsam, which relieved him immediately. I have since recommended the above medicine to others, who have used it with like success."

The *Carminative Balsam*, and all of DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S *Family Medicines* are sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

P. P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent. No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES. ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS. HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash. L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

30,000 PERSONS CURED OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

IMPORTANT. All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. [illegible].—[illegible] by before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms ready and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to R. E. WETHAM, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. [illegible].

NOTICE.

All those who wish to join Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join at once my Regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to *assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments* of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. LYON, Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 600 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER, Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg. Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 189 East Houston-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

No. 61 Nassau-st. Company D, HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY. Col. F. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding. RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-heads need not apply, as such are doing recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding, Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.

Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.

$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.

$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.

$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.

RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Steuben Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to Capt. WM. W. BADGER. First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE. HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY. Col. F. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.

FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.

$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain, Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters. No. 61 Nassau-st.

DANIEL C. MAYONBRAN, First Lieutenant. J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS. AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES. FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive

$100 from the United States.

$50 from the State of New-York.

$25 from the City and County.

$13, one month's pay in advance.

Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.

Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.

RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.

JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.

Good tools will do good work.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!! TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M. Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, Recruiting Officer, at City Armory, Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

Since the war commenced no companies have been recruited so rapidly as

THE MONITORS.

The second company (Capt. COOPER) is nearly full, and such is the desire expressed by members that opportunities may be given to their friends to enlist under the same favorable auspices,

A THIRD COMPANY WILL BE RAISED.

The members pledge themselves to avoid, so far as possible, the prominent sources of immorality and discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers not to forget their obligations as gentlemen.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 308 BROADWAY.

N. B.—More young men of good moral character will be received in the second company.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.

BOUNTY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS.

$52 paid immediately after mustering into service.

$100 before leaving the State.

$75 when mustered out of service.

Recruiting Office, No. 388 4th-av.

First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

PREMIUMS FOR RECRUITS.

The Fifth Senatorial District Regiment pays larger premiums, and cares better for the men and their families than any other regiment, old or new; besides, the regiment goes to Gen. Sigel. Headquarters, No. 189 East Houston-st. ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. Command'g. LINCOLN HALL, New-York, Aug. 12, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT, Lincoln Hall, No. 189 East Houston-st., corner of Allen. NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1862.

All those who are absent from my regiment without leave are herewith summoned to appear at my headquarters before WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., else they will be treated as deserters.

ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. Comm'g.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES. UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.

This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the recent orders of the Secretary of War.

Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.

W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES—UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND SUBSTITUTE OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted into the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War. Advances made on Quartermasters' vouchers, contractors' claims and officers' pay roll by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., New-York.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, NO. 168 BROADWAY.—This Association is now prepared to furnish substitutes to parties at a reasonable price. The parties of this Association are responsible men, and their reference of the highest character.

Refer to Francis T. Walker & Brother, Bankers, No. 45 William-st.

A. W. PLATT, } Associates.
H. E. COOFIELD, }

Mr. GEO. EVANS, Cashier.

MILITARY.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT [illegible]

[illegible]

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country in this hour of trial, superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. No further recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. [illegible]. The quarters will be open for the transaction of business only to [illegible].

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT. HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 46 BROADWAY. CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $10 to the first [illegible] enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 456 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.

D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker, Office No. 128 Broadway, Room [illegible].

ATTENTION, MONITORS.

All members of the Monitors are hereby ordered to report in person at headquarters, No. 308 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., without fail.

WM. HOWLAND, Captain First Company.

GEO. W. COOPER, Captain Second Company.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT [illegible], New-York, Aug. 16, 1862.

ALL ENLISTED RECRUITS FOR THE Second Regiment N. Y. S. M. (82d N. Y. V.) are hereby ordered to report for transportation to [illegible] Landing, at the Armory THIS DAY, at 10 A. M. By order

Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, Recruiting Officer.

N. B.—All absentees at that hour will be reported to the Provost-Marshal's Office as deserters.

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO DRAFT under the late call of the Secretary of War, can, on the payment of a reasonable sum, be furnished with substitutes, and thereby save all further trouble and anxiety, by application to BARTLETT & CO., No. 46 [illegible], Room No. 1, second floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST ABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE WORK ON THE REBELLION. BY COUNT DE GASPARIN.

JUST PUBLISHED BY C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

AMERICA BEFORE EUROPE. PRINCIPLES AND INTERESTS.

By COUNT DE GASPARIN. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH. 1 Vol., 12mo. $1 25.

"The most complete and satisfactory vindication of our Government in its measures to subdue rebellion. This task has been accomplished, not only with great ability and eloquence, but with a constant recognition of the paramount claims of Christian truth and duty."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"The greatest book which the war has called forth. We wish it could be read by every American citizen, North and South."—*Lutheran Missionary, (Philadelphia.)*

"A more just and philosophical work on the American crisis has not appeared, nor is there likely to be one so comprehensive and thoughtful. The interest of the theme is absorbing, and the language is eloquent and glowing."—*Hartford Evening Press.*

"Undoubtedly the most able and philosophic work which the present war has brought forth. It is founded on immutable principles, which rise above the incidents of the war."—N. Y. Evening Post.

"The work covers the whole ground involved in our present rebellion—*principles, interests and facts*. It is very important and opportune sequel to this author's former work, *The Uprising of a Great People.*"—*Presb. Chris. Instructor.*

Also, just ready, the Fifth Edition of the UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE. By the same author. 1 vol., 12mo., 75 cents. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

AUTHORIZED MILITARY BOOKS, Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS. Prepared under the direction of the War Department. One vol. $1 25.

II.

McCLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISES. Published by order of the War Department. One vol. $1 25.

III.

CAVALRY TACTICS. Published by order of the War Department. Three vols. $3 75.

IV.

MANUAL EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE. Arranged in tabular form for the use of Army Officers. A Supplement to the U. S. Infantry Tactics. 50 cents.

V.

MANUAL OF BATTALION DRILL. For the use of Army Officers. Arranged in tabular form and properly explained. 50 cents.

VI.

SOLDIER'S HANDY BOOK. Containing a Complete System of Instruction for the Soldier on coming into service. 25 cents.

VII.

COOK'S UNITED STATES CAVALRY TACTICS. *Prepared under the direction of the War Department.* By PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, Brigadier-General United States Army. 2 vols. $1 [illegible].

VIII.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS. Published by authority of the War Department. 8vo. $1 [illegible].

IX.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUTPOST AND PATROL DUTY. Authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War. 25 cents.

X.

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIELD ARTILLERY. Prepared by a Board of Artillery Officers. $2 50.

XI.

MANUAL OF TARGET PRACTICE. For the United States Army. By Major G. L. WILLARD, U. S. A. [illegible] cents.

XII.

DUFFIELD'S SCHOOL OF THE BRIGADE AND EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE. By Col. WM. W. DUFFIELD, Ninth Michigan Infantry. 75 cents.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Adopted by the Medical Bureau for Field and Hospital Practice.

I.

GUTHRIE'S SURGERY OF THE WAR. By J. G. GUTHRIE, F. R. S. 12mo. $2 25.

II.

MACLEOD'S SURGERY OF THE CRIMEAN WAR. By GEORGE H. B. MACLEOD, M. D., F. R. C. S. E. 12mo. $1 50.

III.

LONGMORE ON GUN-SHOT WOUNDS. By T. LONGMORE. 12mo. 75 cents.

IV.

STROMEYER AND ESMARCH ON GUN-SHOT INJURIES. 75 cents.

V.

ANATOMY OF THE ARTERIES OF THE HUMAN BODY. By JOHN HATCH POWER, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Profusely illustrated. (Nearly ready.)

VI.

THE HOSPITAL STEWARD'S MANUAL. A Book of Instruction for Hospital Stewards and Attendants in their several duties. By JOSEPH JANVIER WOODWARD, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. (Nearly ready.)

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia.

Will be sent by mail on receipt of the price by the publisher.

THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS.

BLAKEMAN & MASON, NO. 21 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK, (Old stand of Pratt, Oakley & Co.,) Will publish, SATURDAY, Aug. 23,

THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS.

Giving an account of the operations of CAPT. BOB SHORTY, CAPT. VILLIAM BROWN, SKEVIRKS, AND THE MACKEREL BRIGADE, WITH

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR,

Showing that he was born of respectable parents, in a New-England village, and how he was brought down to living in Washington, with much other additional matter never before published.

1 VOL., 12MO, MUSLIN, 380 PAGES. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO THE TRADE, FROM WHOM EARLY ORDERS ARE SOLICITED. ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS.

MAP OF VIRGINIA, &c.

We have just issued a new edition of our map, with names of places added where our army is about to operate. It contains more information, and is more accurate than any other map of those parts.

E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY LOTS FOR manufactures, stores or dwellings, is at Long Island City, late Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Ferryboats run regularly to James-slip and 34th-st., New-York. Inquire at the Land-office, second block from the ferry. H. S. ANABLE, Agent.

CLIREHUGH'S ILLUSIVE WIG—THE lightest manufactured; fits perfectly; [illegible] to soil or stain; [illegible]. Corner of Broadway and Reade-st.

AFFAIRS AMONG THE REBELS.

[illegible]

[illegible] FROM RICHMOND.

The Brooklyn Times has the statements of a lady and two daughters who left Richmond a week ago last Wednesday morning. They say that a mass meeting was held before the recent battles, and it was debated whether or not they should burn the city. Jeff. Davis had moved his family away, and [illegible], a [illegible] and large mill owner, who made an address, recommended that as Jeff. had nothing of any value in the city but his trunks, he had better take them and go. The Mayor, Joseph Mayo, however, said they would die rather than surrender the city—they would fight to the last. This seemed to be the feeling of the meeting, although many of the [illegible] would have much preferred to see [illegible] than to have it laid in ashes. The [illegible] strained every nerve to make the best show of [illegible] strength, and even sick men in the hospitals, who could hardly walk, were brought out to fill up the lines [illegible].

[illegible] AFTER THE SEVEN DAYS' FIGHT.

After the battles the city was actually crowded with the wounded soldiers, and seemed like one vast hospital. No provision at all had been made for their reception, as, after the battle of the Seven Pines, they calculated on the city being taken by McClellan. The sufferings which the poor fellows endured are almost beyond conception. Warehouses, churches and other places were fitted up as hospitals, and, after the battle of the Seven Pines, the ladies of the city all went down and did what they could to alleviate their sufferings. One of the daughters, from whom we have this part of the story, was at the Chimborazo Hospital, and describes the neglect of the wounded as terrible. They did the best they could, but, from a lack of surgeons and drugs of every kind, those were fortunate who got any medical assistance. The young lady found one man who was shot through the thigh, who had been lying there from Saturday night till Tuesday noon, without having his wound dressed. Then, of course, his clothes had to be cut off from him. He had in his pocket [illegible] in notes, and an order for $30 from his Captain. He was urged to put the money in the hands of the hospital steward, but he refused. A little nigger was set to fan him, and the young scamp stole the money, and made off with it. The poor fellow died the next Thursday. He had a a family at home who were depending on him for support. This is only one instance out of many which go to show the state of things in the hospitals.

THE NEW HOSPITALS.

Since the Seven Days' Fight, ample accommodations have been contrived for the sick. Churches, with their easy cushions have made very good extempore hospitals, and stores, not being very much needed for their legitimate uses, are taken for the same purpose. The Chimborazo Hospital now contains some 1,[illegible] or 1,500; [illegible] warehouse, 700; Camp Winder, a very large number; at Howard's Grove are 500 or 600; at Kent & Paine's and [illegible] & [illegible] warehouses, 200 or 300 each, and so they are distributed through the city.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

It was currently reported that the number of the Confederate troops killed and wounded in the Seven Days' Fight was 50,000! A cavalry officer had asserted that in the last and bloodiest fight, on Tuesday, 20,000 men had been put *hors du combat.* It was also reported that the Federal losses were immense, but there were very few brought into the city. At the battle of the Chickahominy, also, the slaughter was [illegible].

UNION FEELING IN RICHMOND.

The Union feeling is much stronger in Richmond than has been supposed. There are many enemies to the cause of secession there who get together quietly, and talk over the state of the country. They all long for the time when the old flag shall again float over the city, but are somewhat disheartened at the turn things have recently taken. They are nearly all bitter against McClellan, and think he ought to have pounced down on Richmond before Jackson came up with his reinforcements, and again while he was away attacking Pope. The rebels have been in an uneasy state. They would rather have McClellan take the city than Pope, because they think the former General would show them more mercy. The order of Pope respecting confiscation has been interpreted there to include the property of Union men as well as Secessionists, and hence a rather bitter feeling against him has been engendered on both sides.

THE TROOPS.

The soldiers are mostly a rough, lawless set of men, and at one time made great trouble in the city. Before martial law was established they committed every kind of lawlessness, drinking, and carousing, stealing, and even committing murder with impunity. They would enter a store and help themselves to whatever they wanted, telling the proprietor "to charge it to Jeff. Davis." Respectable citizens going to bed betimes would hear their windows being smashed in, or a banging and thundering at their doors in the dead of night. It was not safe even to walk the streets in the day time. Now the Provost-Guard is established, and patrol regularly as well as the old police, and a measure of order is restored, although there is still a vast room for improvement. The soldiers around the city are mostly in the suburbs in barracks. They are miserably fed, and really have not enough to eat to keep up their strength. The soldiers in the Seven Days' Fight had lived on parched corn for several days, and had not been under the shelter of a tent in seven months. Yet they fought like devils. The wounded, lying on the ground on their blankets, would find themselves after a rain in pools of water. It was proposed and received with favor in Richmond, to fight under the black flag.

THEIR RESOURCES EXHAUSTED.

Almost every able-bodied man in Richmond, between the ages of 16 and 35, except those in the Government service, is in the army. Probably the same could be said of the entire South, and, if so, secession is absolutely on its last legs. Still, the out-and-out Secessionists say they are determined to keep up the fight till there is not a man left, and die rather than give up. The soldiers are, some of them, of a different opinion, however. The Texas and Louisiana men enlisted for three months, and were greatly disaffected when they found they could not go home at the end of that time. The depleted ranks of the army were filled up first by drafting and afterwards by conscription. The bands of soldiers broke into houses and dragged out their recruits by the necks. If they had all followed the example of a man in Petersburgh it might have been different. They tell the following story of him: On being asked if he would obey orders, he said "yes, the first officer that says 'fire,' I'll shoot through the head." They concluded that he was not exactly the boy for a soldier and left him [illegible].

FAMILY MARKETING.

We have some of the prices which were asked in Richmond for the necessaries of life a fortnight ago. For some time previous to that they had ranged about the same. It will be seen that the father of a family, or a housekeeper going out to do their morning's marketing, must needs have a long purse. Tea brought [illegible] per pound, flour $15 per barrel, potatoes [illegible] cents per quart, peas $2 per peck, peaches $1 per quart, corn $1 per dozen ears, cabbages $1 50 per head, cucumbers and tomatoes $1 per dozen, butter $1 to $1 50 per pound, sugar 85 cents per pound. Coffee was hardly to be had at any price. They used rye and wheat as a substitute, flavoring it with "essence of coffee," which cost 25 cents for a small box, and probably contained more liquorice than any other substance. After they got a little used to it the rye coffee was found to answer quite well. Bacon was [illegible]. Three of the smallest kinds of onions were given for a quarter of a dollar. With such a tariff of prices as this in New-York, it would be interesting to reckon as what a dinner for two at Louis Delmonico's would cost. It is almost enough to make William B. Astor himself turn pale and hold on tight to his pocketbook. Country soap, the only kind which could be procured, was $1 per lb.; tallow candles, 75 cts. per lb., and spermaceti hardly to be had for love or money; wood was $12 per cord. The commonest kind of calico, $1 per yard; ladies' gaiters, [illegible] per pair, and gentlemen's boots $50 per pair. The cost of the outfit of a fashionable lady at proportionate prices would make her indeed worth her weight in gold. As for the young bucks, they are all in the army. In Alabama, flour was said to be $25 per bbl., or [illegible] per sack. In short, provisions and supplies of every kind are growing scarcer and higher priced, and it is not easy to see how the inhabitants of Richmond can keep the famine from their doors this winter.

[illegible] FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

The Confederate Government allows to the wives of soldiers the generous sum of $4 per month, and $1 per month for each child. And this with such a scale of prices as that mentioned above. The women who are so clamorous at the North for assistance should contrast their position with these. What these poor people are to do next Winter, if the city be not taken, is a question not easily answered.

THE SLAVES.

The negroes are getting more and more impudent and saucy every day. They think "Lincoln is coming" to free them all, and they will then be on an equality with the white people. One old negro woman asked our informant if she knew a big house which was for rent? McClellan was coming into Richmond, and she had a big family, and would want to live in a nice house. The slaves are running off every day, and contrive in some way to get through the rebel lines and escape to the Federal camp.

THE POVERTY OF THE NORTH.

The general opinion still in Richmond is that the North is in as great a state of destitution as they are themselves. Our informants expected to find the grass growing in Broadway, and all business at a stand still. The story of the soldiers' wives in New-York marching in a body to the Mayor was taken up by their newspapers, and magnified greatly. This belief in the poverty of the North is, of course, fostered by the rebel prints, and has come to be believed in implicitly. The Secessionists have all along trusted to the interference of foreign Governments; now this hope is given up altogether, but they are none the less determined to hold out.

A BROOKLYN MAN SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

A [illegible] named Edward McCarthy, who has a sister now living somewhere in Brooklyn, at first belonged to the *First Virginia* Regiment. He afterwards joined a cavalry company, and three or four weeks ago tried to escape with a companion. They got across to the Federal lines, or else met a party out *foraging.* At any rate these two men were eating with *four Federal soldiers* in a farm-house, when they were surrounded by a body of rebels. The four [illegible] were at once taken out and shot, and the others were taken away prisoners. This news came down to Richmond a few days before our informants left.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. HINDMAN'S COMMAND.

The following letters were found in a mail which was intercepted by a detachment of Gen. Curtis' command:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, }
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19, 1862. }

MAJOR: I have now at my different camps of instruction in Arkansas, and on the march to them thirty (30) regiments of infantry, averaging very nearly, if not quite, one thousand men to the regiment. Of these not three thousand are armed.

In North Louisiana I have three regiments unarmed.

In Missouri six (6) regiments are forming for which I have no arms.

In the Indian Country there are four (4) or five (5) regiments whose arms are worthless.

I have gathered up by purchase and impressment about all the arms in my district. It is perfectly certain that not one thousand more guns can be obtained. Of those that I have only about eight hundred (800) are valuable, the balance being shot guns and common rifles.

In response to my previous appeal for arms Gen. Beauregard ordered turned over to my ordnance officer, Major Lockman, some four hundred and fifty (450) damaged shot guns and rifles and sent me a worthless battery. These I have received.

Curtis is devastating Eastern Arkansas. A gunboat and transport fleet is at the mouth of the Arkansas River; a Union force of between two thousand (2,000) and five thousand (5,000) is in the Cherokee Nation. Another Union column of about the same strength is in Northwest Arkansas.

If arms and ammunition were furnished me, I could do something in the way of defence—without them I am nearly powerless.

There are old muskets and batteries in abundance east of the Mississippi. I apply for them. The requisitions I send do not cover the fourth of my wants. I have stated the facts. Begging and complaining cannot add to their strength. Very respectfully,

T. C. HINDMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Maj. G. W. Brent, Chief of Staff, Headquarters Western Department, Tupelo, Miss.

May I ask that a copy of this be forwarded to the Secretary of War immediately? T. C. H.

Of the same date with the above, the following is from Gen. Hindman to Gen. Bragg, and is marked "private:"

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT, }
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19, 1862. }

GENERAL: I hope not to be thought importunate, but if you only could realize the troubles that are upon me, I am sure you would send Cleburne and Marmaduke to me. I stand, except my staff, absolutely *alone.* There is no one to help me. For God's sake give me the relief I have asked. With those two officers and the old muskets and batteries sent from the river I will be content, and will trouble you no more. Very respectfully and truly,

T. C. HINDMAN, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding Western Department, Tupelo, Miss.

GEN. PIKE RESIGNS.

On July 12 Gen. Albert Pike forwarded his unconditional and absolute resignation to Jeff. Davis. The following letter to Gen. Hindman explains why he took this step:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN TERRITORY, }
FORT MCCULLOCH, July 12, 1862. }

GENERAL: With this I transmit to you my letter of resignation, which I beg you to forward, at as early a day as practicable, to Richmond.

My resignation being unconditional and absolute, I respectfully request that I may be relieved of command here, and that leave of absence be granted me until my resignation is accepted.

I have said to the President, as you will see by my letter, that if all other circumstances were wanting, the ruin of my private affairs, the exposed situation of my family, and my own unfitness for active exertion, would compel me to resign. I have now been in the public service as Commissioner, and in command here, for fourteen months. During the whole of that time I have been with my family not much more than twenty days, and have attended to *none* of my own private business. I am utterly unable to ride on horseback for any great distance, or any considerable length of time. To conduct the desultory and active operations that will become necessary in this country with Indian troops and mounted men, a younger officer is necessary, and one whose corpulence does not unfit him for continued movement.

There is another and more urgent reason, which it is proper I should frankly state. The confidence in me does not exist in Arkansas and Texas, that is necessary to enable me to procure troops, or, if I had them, to render their services efficient. It is useless now to explain how it is that the bitterest prejudices against me have been aroused, the evil effects of which I feel daily, even in my own little command of Texas. It is enough that they exist, and cannot at present be overcome, and that I am constrained to say that some one should be placed in command here against whom no such prejudices exist, and with whom the military and civil authorities in Texas will cheerfully coöperate.

I shall afford to the officer sent to relieve me every assistance in my power in becoming familiar with the state of affairs and the details of administration; and I shall, equally, by every means in my power, encourage the Indians to be still faithful and loyal. I am now taking steps to pay them part of the moneys due them for their services, and for which they have been waiting, and I hope that the majority of them will remain true to us.

There are some 4,000 Union troops in the Cherokee country, and I am afraid many of the full-bloods will join them. A strong escort has already taken Evan Jones and her son, the Abolitionist missionaries, to Park Hill.

I have no doubt, also, that the hostile Creeks, with some bands of Northern Indians, (it is said that two regiments are embodied,) will come by a route west of Fort Gibson into the Creek country, on the Deep and North Fork. Many Creeks now with us will, if they do not go over to the enemy, disperse and go home.

In the meantime, I am sending up supplies by all the wagons I can raise. I have forwarded ammunition to Col. Cooper and the Indian troops, and paid, ten or twelve days ago, $200 of my own, for 100,000 caps; but they have not yet reached me, and I have none at all, until they do so, to furnish the Texas regiments.

I have powder enough for them, but when they are furnished, none will be left worth mentioning. I have some cannon-powder on the way from Houston, but do not know when it will get here, and I have some fear it will not be allowed to reach me. There is much disaffection in some counties of Texas. Until it comes my cannon are almost useless, as I have only a few cartridges, and those made of part of my little stock of rifle-powder. I am, very truly, yours,

ALBERT PIKE, Brigadier-General, &c.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. Hindman,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi District.

PERSONAL.

—Right Rev. Bishop Grace, of Minnesota, although a native of South Carolina, does not mean to be ranked as an enemy to the Union. Col. A. D Robertson recently visited him, and he writes to the St. Paul *Times:* "Bishop Grace authorized me to state publicly, in my discretion, his sentiments in this regard, and said—(I wrote down in his presence the following words of his conversation, which he uttered with emphasis and emotion:) 'The saddest day for humanity ever known would be that on which the American Union would be destroyed. Whenever spoken to on the subject, I have always encouraged my people to enlist in defence of their country. I have discouraged them from trying to avoid a draft—and that any of them have thought of doing so, I know only from rumor—and have always told them that they have enjoyed the protection of the Government and ought to be ready at all times to defend it.' He also stated to me some facts which it may not be proper to give in detail, but which I refer to, as evidence of the loyalty of the Bishop. The substance is this: The day previous he received a letter informing him of a rumor of a movement on foot, in a certain part of the State, among Irish and French Catholics contemplating resistance to the proposed draft. He immediately wrote a letter to the Catholic priest in charge there, (the letter was mailed a few hours before this conversation,) saying to him—'if there was any truth in the rumor—to discourage this movement in every possible way, and to impress upon the Catholics there a sense of their duty to obey the *Government and laws of the country; that their conduct* might be that of good and loyal citizens.'"

—The funeral of Capt. Benson, U. S. A., who was mortally wounded in the recent battle at Malvern Hill, took place yesterday. The pall-bearers were Maj.-Gen. Runyon, Col. A. J. Johnson, Col. A. F. Munn, Col. E. A. Carman, Lieut.-Col. Swords, Lieut.-Col. Corby, of Bloomfield; Paymaster Ward, of Belleville, and Maj. Webster, of Belleville. A detachment of 100 men from the Thirteenth Regiment, a company from Bloomfield, and one from Franklin, formed the military escort. The remains were taken from the house to the Dutch Reformed Church, where the funeral ceremonies took place. After these were concluded, the body was deposited in the cemetery adjoining, with the usual military honors. Capt. Benson went through the Mexican war without receiving any injury. In the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, although he was constantly where the danger was greatest, he received no injury, and finally received the wound which caused his death from the premature explosion of a shell fired from one of his own guns.

—The Philadelphia *Press* contradicts the story that the Emperor Alexander received Mr. Cameron coolly, and says that no American Ambassador ever received a warmer welcome. It says further: "In the interview between the American Minister and the Empress of Russia, Mr. Cameron kindly reminded her of the strong, deep feeling in the United States toward the Emperor and his Government. He related the manner of the reception of the heir-apparent to the British throne, the Prince of Wales, by the people of the Free States, and added that if she would send her son, the heir-apparent to the Russian throne, there would be such an uprising as had not been witnessed in America since the reception of the great Frenchman, Lafayette. Touched by this delicate allusion, she replied that while the Crown Prince could not be spared, she had one son who was being trained for the navy, whom she would be happy to send on a visit to our good friends in the United States. Both their Majesties—the Emperor in his reply to the address of Gen. Cameron, and the Empress in her gentle response to his salutations—reciprocated his own warm expressions toward them, by language of the utmost cordiality and sympathy with our own cause and country."

—There is some hope that Major E. F. Blake, of the Fifth Connecticut, who was reported killed in the Valley of Slaughter Mountain, may be a prisoner at Richmond. Major Blake graduated at Yale College in 1858, and there were few members of his class who were more general favorites than he among all the members of the College with whom he came in contact. In the famous retreat of Gen. Banks down the Shenandoah Valley, Major—then Adjutant—Blake voluntarily gave up his horse, to share with his men the perils and hardships of that march, and the last that was seen of him in the recent battle, he was in the heat of the contest, gallantly leading on his men.

—A beautiful gold medal, in the form of a Maltese cross, is shortly to be presented to Col. Mulligan, and is now on exhibition in St. Louis. The medal is richly ornamented with designs of the United States coat of arms and the Irish harp. On one side the inscription reads: "Presented to Col. James A. Mulligan by Capt. Naughton's Irish Dragoons of the Irish Brigade." On the reverse, the word "Lexington" is engraved.

The North Carolina Election.

The returns, so far as received, indicate the defeat of the Jeff. Davis party. Vance, the Conservative candidate for Governor, is said to be elected by 25,000 majority, and the Legislature is also conservative.

We take the following returns from the Petersburgh *Express:*

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.

The following was the vote in this city at the close of the polls yesterday:

For Governor—Z. B. Vance, 704; Wm. Johnson, 143.

Senate—Col. J. P. H. Russ, 565; Moses A. Bledsoe, 165.

House of Commons—Henry W. Miller, 580; Wm. Laws, 564; Green H. Alford, 540; Lieut. Bushee, 114; John G. Mainott, 27; Rufus H. Jurer, 101.

Sheriff—W. H. High, 624.

The official vote of Wake County stands as follows:

For Governor—Vance, 2,1[illegible]; Johnson, 43[illegible]. Majority for Vance, 1,751.

For State Senator—Russ, 1,613; Bledsoe, 348. Russ' majority, 1,[illegible].

For House of Commons—Miller, 1,749; Alford, 1,627; Laws, 1,643; Bushee, 390; Marriott, 343; Jones, 476.

The following counties give large majorities for Vance: Johnson, Wayne, Lenoir, Davidson, Franklin, Alamance and Guilford.

Vance carries Clark by 1,650 majority, Guilford by 1,950, Davidson by 1,200, Alamance by 700, Wayne by 340, and Chatham, Orange and Johnston by large majorities. Nothing has been heard from the mountains, but his vote there is no doubt nearly unanimous. He is elected by 25,000 majority. A conservative Legislature is also elected.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

ASHES—Are steady, and in fair demand; sales of 27 bbls. Pots, at $6 81¼@$6 87½, and 22 bbls. Pearls, at $7.

COTTON—The market continues very dull and heavy, and no sales of any importance have come under our notice. We again reduce our quotations, but would remark that they are altogether nominal. Middling Uplands, and Middling New-Orleans and and Texas, 46c.@46½c.

COFFEE—There is a moderate business doing in Rio, but other kinds are very dull. We hear of sales of 600 bags Rio, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, but prices are without important change, owing to limited arrivals; the tendency at the close, however, is in buyers' favor. Trade brands are also less active, but are steady. The sales are 9,800 bbls., at $4 95@$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Extra State; $5 27½@$5 50 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade brands. Canadian Flour is inactive and is heavy, especially common brands; sales of 600 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 55@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is quiet, but is less plenty and steady; sales of 500 bbls. at $5 30@$5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for Trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in moderate request; sales of 120 bbls. at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is scarce and firm; sales of 300 bbls. at $3 40 for Jersey, and $3 65 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is without material change—the assortment is poor, under limited arrivals, and prime qualities are in demand, and are quite firm, but inferior descriptions are somewhat heavy at the close; the inquiry is mainly for export, and is in excess of the supply, hence something has been done for future delivery. The sales embrace 192,520 bushels, and consist of 19,800 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 12@$1 20; 13,600 do. Racine Spring at $1 21@$1 22; 43,200 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 24; 38,750 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@$1 25; 2,000 do. Amber Green Bay at $1 26; 19,300 do. Red Western at $1 30@$1 31; 2,000 do. Red State at $1 27; 14,370 do. Amber Michigan, &c., at $1 34@$1 36; 6,700 do. White Ohio at $1 38; 11,200 do. White Indiana at $1 40@$1 41; and 3,600 do. White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 56. Barley and Barley Malt continue neglected in the absence of supplies. Oats are in good demand, and are scarce and again firmer; sales of Western and Canadian at 48c.@51c., and State at 51c.@52c. Rye is quiet, but the stock is light and prices are firm; small sales of Canadian at 81c. Corn is steady and in active demand for the East and for export; sales of 172,000 bushels at 48c.@51c. for heated; 52c.@58c. for Eastern Mixed; 59½c.@60c. for shipping do., and 65c. for Western Yellow.

HAY—Is in fair demand for shipping, and the market is steady; sales of 1,500 bales at 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is quiet but steady; sales of 30 bales new, at 15c.@20c. for Common to Prime quality.

MOLASSES—Has been very inactive to-day, and we have only to notice sales of a small lot of Porto Rico at 45c.

NAVAL STORES—Generally are quiet but firm, at $1 23@$1 25 for Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—Generally are inactive, but the market is firm at former rates.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is quiet but steady; the arrivals are fair; sales of 350 bbls. at $11 37 for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is in light supply, and is steady and in fair request; sales of 164 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for extra. Beef Hams and Bacon are dull, and prices merely nominal. Cut Meats are firm and in fair request; sales of 137 hhds. and tcs. at 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in good request; sales of 670 bbls. and tcs. at 8¾c.@9¾c. and 300 kegs at 10c. Butter and Cheese are in light supply, especially prime, and with a good demand the market is firm at the advance.

SEEDS—The market is quiet for Clover Seed at 8¾c.@9c. Timothy Seed is inactive, at $1 78¾@$2 ₩ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is quiet, yet firm, at $2@$2 10 ₩ bushel of 56 lbs.

SUGARS—The business in Raw to-day has been limited, but there is no change to note in the general tone of the market. Sales of only 200 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@9½c. Refined are steady, at 12¾c. for powdered, granulated and crushed.

TALLOW—The market is firm, but the demand is less active, a fair inquiry prevails, however; sales of 55,000 lbs. Western and Eastern, at 10½c.@10¾c. cash.

TOBACCO—Is very firm, but less doing; sales, 112 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c@19c.; 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 9½c.@16c.

WHISKY—The market is steady and more active, in part speculative; sales of 160 bbls. at 31½c.@31¾c. for State and 31¾c.@32c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Opened a shade firmer, and closed decidedly better, especially for grain to Great Britain; the offerings are fair. To Liverpool the engagements are—77,000 bush. Wheat, at 10½d.@11½d., in bulk and bags, part deliverable the early part of next week; with engagements of some 25,000 bush., in bulk, at the close, at our extreme figures; 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., part deliverable in Brooklyn, on board a British ship, at the inside rate; 150 tcs. Lard at 40s. To Glasgow—3,500 bush. Wheat, at 13½d., in ships' bags; 25 hhds. Tallow, at 40s.; 6 tons Oil, at 45s. The charters are: a foreign brig to a direct port *in Ireland, at 13d., in bulk; two foreign barks to Cork* and a market, with 40,000 bush. Wheat, at 13½d.; two Prussian vessels, to Cork for orders, with Wheat, at 14d.; a British vessel, to Cork for orders, at 14½d.; a British vessel, to Glasgow with Wheat, at 13½d.; and a British brig of 266 tons, from Norfolk to the West Indies with staves, at $20.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Angle Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
FROM AMERICA.			
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at [illegible] o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 1:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stillwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. K., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LITERARY ENTERPRISE!

A party with from $5,000 to $10,000 wanted, to take the place of a retiring partner in the publishing of one of the most popular weekly periodicals in New-York. To any one with a literary taste, or active business habits, this offers an opportunity for embarking in such an enterprise rarely to be met with. None but principals need respond. Address O. P. Q., *Tribune* Office, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale, on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HOOP SKIRT AND FANCY-STORE.—Well located in 6th-av., near 14th-st.; doing a good business. Stock, fixtures, &c., worth $1,500. Will be sold for $650, as the owner expects a military appointment, and cannot keep it. Address S. F., No. 256 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 182 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of McCOLLICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settlement of the business.

JANE McCOLLICK,
SEAMAN LICHTENSTEIN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of J. McCOLLICK & CO., and will continue the business at No. 289 Washington-st.

JANE McCOLLICK,
WILLIAM H. COHEN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 86 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 365 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 18 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND A NEATLY FURNISHED hall bedroom for a single gentleman in a small family, no other boarder. Apply at No. 30 Laight-st., opposite St. John's Park.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DESIRING pleasant rooms, with or without meals, in a good locality, will find them at No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

TO LET—AT NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-THIRD st., near Madison-av. Pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 464 Broadway.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family in the country by addressing E. H. N., Bloomfield Post-office, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 300 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, ABOVE 48th-st.; all the rent can be paid in board, if desirable. Address Box No. 3,639 Post-office.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, A FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for a small family. Apply at No. 2[illegible] 4th-av., in the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE from Sept. 15 next, by a small family; rent not over $100 per month. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE FINEST *farms in the State of New-York, containing 130 acres, one mile south of the flourishing village of Geneva;* the farm extends to the shore of Seneca Lake, and is very desirable property. For particulars, apply to JAMES McKIE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE, Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detentions, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days.

FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS. [illegible]
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS,
MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS,
MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS,
MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($20,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.
In Robes and by the Yard,
at extremely low prices,
to close.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 6c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. ELGEE'S Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near 12th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, or take care of children, and to do plain sewing; has best of City reference. Call at her present place, No. 178 East 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced woman a situation as cook; understands meats, pastry, &c., thoroughly; will assist in washing, and can make good butter; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 87 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two neat, respectable girls, (sisters;) one as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and care children or waiting, &c.; are well recommended. Apply at No. 86 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a very trusty and capable girl to cook, wash and iron, (is a thorough servant;) makes good bread and pastry, and an excellent washer and ironer; has lived 4 years in one family; will live in any part of Brooklyn. Wages $7. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a middle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; has best of City reference; has lived in a gentleman's family in the old country. Apply at No. 207 6th-av., in the candy store.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, either in city or country, a situation by a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework. Is an excellent washer and ironer, and plain cook; obliging and trusty. Best of reference; moderate wages expected. Apply at No. 131 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted for an excellent servant, to do general housework in a private family; can wash and iron excellently, and is a nice plain cook; has no objection to the country; will be found to be an honest, faithful servant. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant English girl, as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess, or to do chamberwork and sewing; would have no objection to travel with a lady or family; no objection to city or country. Call at or address No. 235 28th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—A MAN AND his wife, just arrived, wish situations in the country; the man as general servant, to care horses, drive, work in garden or on farm; fully understands it; his wife as general servant in a small family, or chambermaid, nurse, &c.; are a very respectable couple, very steady, and will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class waitress; can take charge of the silver and dining-room; or as thorough chambermaid and to do fine washing; wages $7, City or country. Call at or address No. 1[illegible] East 21st-st., for two days.

ANY PERSON REQUIRING THE SERVICES of a good seamstress by the week or month, can find her by applying at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good City reference given.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as bookkeeper or general clerk in any good mercantile business by an experienced man, who can give the best of reference. Address BOOKKEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN OF LONG EXperience in England and America wishes a situation; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, ability, &c. Address L., No. 128 East 25th-st., or Box No. 311 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 328 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to COACHMAN, at that place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can improve a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; can give the best of reference as to character; wages $12 per month and found. Any person wanting such a man can address COACHMAN and GARDENER, for four days, at No. 18 Marriott.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a married man, without family, a situation as gardener and coachman; he thoroughly understands both, and the care of a gentleman's place; can give the best reference. Any gentleman wanting a good man can address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a middle-aged Englishman. Satisfactory references given. Address J. F. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 3 Washington-st., second floor.

AS LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as light porter or general clerk in any mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY man as coachman, with good references; one who prefers a place a short distance from New-York. Apply to W. SCHREINER, No. 71 Prince-st.

H. C. BEACH & CO.

SALESMEN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE hat, cap and straw goods house, for the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Parties offering must be familiar with the trade, and produce undoubted reference as to capacity. Address Box No. 1,402 Post-office.

A BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HARDware store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, HARDWARE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, THREE porters, one express driver, two conductors, a valet to go with a merchant. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A restaurant. Inquire at SWEENY'S Hotel, No. 66 Chatham-st.

WANTED—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO GOOD horse-shoers. J. W. POMEROY, Lithgow, Dutchess County.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE COLORED BY any person in an elegant style by the use of NEWTON'S Albumen Colors. For Circular of information, address J. E. TILLEN & CO., Boston, sole agents for United States.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 210 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED [illegible] EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Popular London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, ([illegible] edition, [illegible] pages, [illegible] Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, [illegible], Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, [illegible] Urinary diseases and their consequences, the [illegible] the sexual organs of the male and female—all their [illegible] and weaknesses; latest discoveries in physiology [illegible] European hospital practice; [illegible] treatment, &c.

All who would avoid [illegible] treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of Dr. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Sunday Mercury, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new [illegible]. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure [illegible] remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can [illegible] be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by [illegible] RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Trieseme No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON's great work called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. [illegible] Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 400 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive [illegible] per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, [illegible], &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the era of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and [illegible]. Address Box 648 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN for Chronic Diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Contractions, Paralysis, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 161 West 12th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN [illegible].—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S *Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the* immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 3 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps; 400 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND
COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)

WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 13 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. [illegible] LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., [illegible] No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible] (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) [illegible] his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of [illegible] of the above-named Railroad, are hereby [illegible] pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the [illegible] before the 15th day of September, 1862, at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be [illegible] to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may [illegible] by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, [illegible] in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at [illegible] Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 15th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.—Holders of [illegible] Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. [illegible] will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease on that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 [illegible], one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chambers-st. Business bills promptly discounted. URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current [illegible]. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. [illegible] WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $[illegible];) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past [illegible] months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on [illegible]. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

[illegible] & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, [illegible] Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are [illegible] on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West [illegible]-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. [illegible] octave rosewood upright, $[illegible]. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $275, $300, $175. Melodeons at $[illegible], by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, [illegible], corner of 4th-av.

[illegible], GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, [illegible] the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their [illegible] PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos [illegible]. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

[illegible] PIANO SINGER—PUPIL OF MRS. [illegible], is desirous of obtaining a situation in a church [illegible]. For further information apply to JARDINE & SON, Organ Factory, No. 100 White-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

[illegible] BALES COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,

[illegible] BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
[illegible] BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
[illegible] HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
[illegible] POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
[illegible] BOXED BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
[illegible] STAVES.

Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than [illegible] sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Woolen, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, [illegible], slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. [illegible] and 642 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. [illegible] East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from [illegible] A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE [illegible], manufactured at No. [illegible] South 5th-st., Philadelphia. C. P. MILLER.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, [illegible] will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. [illegible] GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLEWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eaglewood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st.,) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
[illegible], Principal, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. [illegible], Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $220. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 258 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 West 14th-st., near 6th-av. Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 14th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 223 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17. Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West [illegible]-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERDS' Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 33 West [illegible]-st. Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 38 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BOARDING-school property, comprising spacious and commodious buildings, ample grounds, and opportunity favorable for a large and flourishing boarding and day school. For terms, &c., address SCHOOL PROPRIETOR, Box No. 102 Times Office.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School.—The next term commences Sept. 3; special attention is given to the French and German languages. Circulars can be obtained at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss N. J. HARRISON.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 213 and 215 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and [illegible] Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal. Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHKILL Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 48 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $80 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESSION opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 26 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] respectfully informs her friends and the public that her [illegible] No. [illegible] (Brooklyn.) will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Villa [illegible]. The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. [illegible]. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, or [illegible], No. [illegible] Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?" Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their free use. Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

GOOD SCHOOLS. Circulars and information of good schools furnished to Parents, and Schools supplied with competent teachers GRATUITOUSLY. Teachers supplied with positions. French and music Teachers wanted. "AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. [illegible] B'dway. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Daily tuition in Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate course. Commercial studies, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. Esteves, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 8. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms $150 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPAL FOR Public High School in the West—salary liberal; several Principals for Academies; several Teachers of Military Tactics; gentleman for English branches in the City; gentleman for Classics near the City; French or German lady for Music. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 3,6[illegible]0 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation; she teaches the higher English branches, Latin, French, with drawing and painting; has testimonials of success. Address L. H., Box No. 70 Valatie, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, in a school, or as a governess, by a lady who has had great experience and success in teaching mathematics, English branches and French. Address EMMA L., Station D., New-York City Post-office.

A TEACHER, OF NINE YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience, desires a situation as Principal of an Academy, or as Assistant in a first-class Institution. He has been connected with one of the best schools in the country, and can refer to prominent educators. Address J. A. H., No. 49 John-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as first assistant in first-class seminaries and boarding-schools, a thorough teacher, disciplinarian and vocalist, desires a position in, or very near the City. Highest testimonials given, and a good salary required. Address JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, Jamaica, L. I., for two weeks.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches. City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 490 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 20, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainants, vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES.

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom, all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 191 Canal-st., near Mott.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. [illegible] at station. [illegible] JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 8 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 7:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express,	7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car)	10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Phillips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Stoddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.

Dated July 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm. New-York, Aug. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, at the meeting of Aug. 15, inst., voted thanks and acknowledged the receipt of the sums donated by the following gentlemen, for the purpose of helping to raise the regiments of the Metropolitan Guard:

H. W. Smith, Esq.	$500
Hon. F. A. Conkling	100
W. Dunning, Esq., of Manhattanville	500

By order of the Board of Police.
JAMES BOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1862.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage....[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage....[illegible]

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 3,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from....$110 to $135

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin, State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $[illegible].

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the offices, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	[illegible]	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	[illegible]	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $68 and $78; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROCURED, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The Nautilus leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st....at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st....at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given. A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones. WM. S. SEE & CO., No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

BRIDGEMAN'S FREE EXHIBITION OF GLADIOLUS, At his nursery, Astoria, will commence Aug. 15, and continue two weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. [illegible] COMMODORE NUTT. [illegible]

TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.

Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., the original GEN. TOM THUMB, GEN. TOM THUMB, GEN. TOM THUMB, Has [illegible] personally all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Potentates of the civilized world. George Washington Nutt, of Manchester, N. H., known as COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, Claims to be the smallest man living. Mr. Nutt, like Tom Thumb, is witty, pert and charmingly interesting; the pet of the ladies and children, and the admiration of all. Such a pair of charming and delightful wonders THE WORLD NEVER SAW TOGETHER. Mr. Barnum has, with the greatest difficulty, [illegible] to meet in NOBLE FRIENDLY STRIFE, and publicly exhibit together in a GRAND TRIAL OF MERIT AND SKILL. Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, To the favorite who proves the most [illegible]. They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, for two weeks, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½. They will also be seen promenading about the [illegible]. THEIR EXHIBITIONS THEIR EXHIBITIONS ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING, ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING, Consisting of every character, costume and performance which they are capable of producing, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, Military Drills, Scotch, Sailor, Irish and Yankee costumes, Napoleon Bonaparte, Court Dress, Villikens, Bobbin Around, Drunkard, Yankee Drumming, Frederick the Great, Betty Martin, Sailor's Hornpipe, &c., &c. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS will be exhibited. THEIR RIVAL LITTLE COACHES AND PONIES With little coachmen and footmen in livery will be seen near the Museum at [illegible].

TROPICAL FISH FOR THE AQUARIA. Early in the Summer the manager sent out an expedition to the Tropical Seas to obtain their GORGEOUS BEAUTIFUL FISH. It has returned, [illegible] successful, and the Aquaria is now [illegible] with FINE BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR-EYED ANGEL FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, [illegible] LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.

A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY, Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. R. Nagle, and Messrs. Hadaway, [illegible], Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged to give AFTERNOON and EVENING, the elegant farce, entitled LOVE IN LIVERY. Yet with all this and the Wonders of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission, remains at ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON. Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY. THE COOLEST THEATRE IN NEW-YORK. Third and continued success of the World-renowned GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE. YOUNG AMERICA, THE WONDER OF THE AGE. Every Evening on the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE. THIS (Monday) EVENING, the laughable [illegible] pantomime of THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

Clown, his celebrated part....GABRIEL RAVEL.
Harlequin....YOUNG AMERICA.
To conclude with THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
A LA LEOTARD....by....YOUNG AMERICA.
To commence with the farce entitled 'TWAS I—By the Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. SIXTY-FIRST NIGHT OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. VARIETY WEEK. THIS (Monday) EVENING, AUG. 18, To commence with the celebrated Comic Drama, IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY. The FLORENCES as the Irish Boy and Yankee Gal. To conclude with the dashing protean piece, THRICE MARRIED. Mrs. Florence in three splendid characters. Mr. Florence as Vivian Ripple, a young painter.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. LAST NIGHT OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD. THE GREEK FIRE FOUNTAIN. Senorita CUBAS in a SPANISH DANCE. THOMAS BAKER, and his ORCHESTRA. In the "Palace Garden Polka." COSTA THELEUR, M. DENIER, YOUNG MADIGAN, &c., &c. Wanted, 100 children for Cinderella. WEDNESDAY, the new Comic Pantomime of THE GOLDEN EGG.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. The coolest house and best entertainment in the City. NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS. GEORGE CHRISTY and all his company appear nightly. MONDAY, Aug. 18, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of STATUE LOVER. George Christy....as....[illegible] The celebrated quartette—Reeve, Moriand, Corwin and Bray. R. Sands, the greatest clog-dancer in the world. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. 514 BROADWAY. 514. Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. HENRY WOOD Sole Proprietor and Manager. UNABATED SUCCESS. HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY, With the admirers of Minstrelsy, to listen to the SWEET MELODIES AND SPARKLING [illegible] OF WOOD'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY, Aug. 18, and every evening during the week, A PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE. First appearance here of C. HENRY, the Popular Ballad Singer, and E. H. FLORENCE. Eph. Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, Abecco, Parry, Lewis, and the entire Troupe in new Acts. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 [illegible]. No connection with any other troupe assuming the name of Wood's Minstrels.

YOUR TURN TO BE DRAFTED MAY SOON COME! Therefore, aid the sick and wounded, in whose behalf a FESTIVAL AND PICNIC will be given at Jones' Wood On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20. Good music! Good Speakers! Grand Concert! Bal Champetre! Tickets 50 cents, admitting a gentleman and ladies. For sale everywhere. Exercises to commence at noon.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!! At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are specimens of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting, scientific and philosophical subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will [illegible] very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed, "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.

(Signed,) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July [illegible], 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 13th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. [illegible], Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 28, 1862.

DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the Navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 20th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. [illegible], 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 2nd instant, for supplying ship chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

COL. CORCORAN COMING.

HIS FRIENDS PREPARING TO RECEIVE HIM.

[illegible] OF THE [illegible]

Meeting of the Reception Committee at the Armory.

PREPARATIONS, INVITATIONS AND COMMITTEES.

No more welcome dispatch from the National [illegible] caused a more spontaneous and universal thanksgiving than that which yesterday informed our readers that the gallant CORCORAN was at last released, had set foot upon loyal ground and was on his way to report at headquarters.

Comparatively an unknown name until the great [illegible] of a year since, there is not to-day on this [illegible] continent a family where his name and title, his services and sufferings are not familiar as the dearest [illegible] of the hearth-stone.

[illegible] many years MICHAEL CORCORAN lived in this City, a quiet, industrious, unnoticed citizen. As Colonel of a popular Irish regiment, and as a politician not of the first-class, he was known but to certain sets and circles, until the question of a parade in honor of the [illegible] boy ALBERT EDWARD, and its discussions, brought him into the full gaze of the public eye.

Sustained by the universal sentiment of his countrymen, by his command and by his inflexible and indomitable will—a will since evinced elsewhere—he absolutely refused to turn out a single musket in honor of the representative of a throne which, in his opinion, had done so much to oppress and depress his country and his countrymen. The newspapers and the people took sides upon the issue, and a Court-martial was ordered to investigate the case and to decide upon the Colonel's conduct.

How it resulted we all know, as we also know that [illegible] many months had elapsed before Col. CORCORAN proved good his word, that at all proper times and [illegible] occasions his command, with himself at the head, would be not only willing, but among the first to turn out.

The Sixty-ninth, cheered by the acclamations of fifty thousand gathered friends, marched down Broadway in response to the first call from the Government, and went on to the defence of the National Capital.

They were among the first sent across the river, where they spent weeks in erecting a line of defences and fortifications unsurpassed by any that have been made elsewhere, and which, to this day, are known, by order of the President, as "Fort Corcoran." Under the competent direction of Col. CORCORAN, with whom THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, then Capt. MEAGHER, was serving in a fancy uniform as volunteer aid, the regiment was thoroughly drilled and disciplined, so that by the end of the term—the three months' term—they were esteemed by military judges to be one of the best volunteer regiments in the service. Their camp ground was the daily resort of hundreds, and [illegible] at ease in their City homes can testify to the unwavering courtesy and unstinted hospitality with which the cordial CORCORAN invariably received them.

On the day after the expiration of their term of enlistment the great battle of

BULL RUN

was to be fought. There was no legal method by which Col. CORCORAN and his regiment could be retained, and they might, with eminent propriety and absolute regard to red-tapeism, have followed the example of the Pennsylvania regiment, which, for a like reason, turned the facing of its banners homeward, and, to the music of the enemy's cannon, mingled with the cheerful strains of their homeward-bound drum and fife, marched, at double-quick, to the Keystone State. They might have done this, but the record doesn't show that they did.

On the night before the battle, at dress parade, the Colonel had his men drawn up in hollow square, and in terms of eloquence, such as emergencies can alone inspire, he told them of the coming strife—of the expected battle—of the possible defeat, in case the three-months' men went home—of the glory to be won—of the name to be made—of the hero's death and the nation's gratitude; he spoke to them of their waiting friends at home, and of the hopes that hung about them, until finally, when he asked who would share with him the dangers and the honors of the next day's fight,

EVERY MAN SAID, "I,"

and to the inspiring music of their well-remembered band, each soldier withdrew to prepare for the coming struggle.

In the early dawn of the following morning, the Colonel, who had not slept that night, called the ever-ready Chaplain of the regiment to his tent, and [illegible] with him an incident which doubtless gave renewed courage to the Irish hearts and unusual vigor to the Irish arms, which so soon after were tried beyond mere human endurance.

The long roll was sounded—the regiment quickly assembled, every man ready for the battle.

At a word from the Colonel, and following his example, all knelt upon the cold ground while the venerable Father went from rank to rank, and with uplifted hands bespoke the Divine presence with them, its protection above them, and its sustaining power within. Absolution was then pronounced, the drum beat, and at a brisk step they left Fort Corcoran with ranks much fuller than when they returned.

The conduct of Col. CORCORAN and his command during the eventful happenings of the succeeding forty-eight hours is matter of historic record.

Their Commanding General but echoed the universal sentiment of their comrades upon the field when he praised their efficiency, commended their gallantry and thanked them for their coolness under fire.

With thinned ranks they returned home to New-York to receive the loud-mouthed and heartfelt gratitude and applause of their fellow-citizens.

The regiment came, but CORCORAN was left behind.

A prisoner in the Southern prisons he has become a martyr, as on the field of battle he became a hero. His trials and sufferings, his mortifications and annoyances have been borne, as we learn from fellow-prisoners, with a proud head and a brave heart. No word of murmur, no sound of complaint, but a simple, unvarying, unostentatious endurance of whatever the enemies of his country might see fit to do with him, and a patient acquiescence in the apparent neglect of his own Government, until he should once more be free. What he would do then, remained, as it will not long remain, unseen.

Time after time we have been told he was to be released; again and again we have made preparations to give him a welcome which should demonstrate our appreciation of him and his qualities, but always until now have we been disappointed.

He is at last really free and may be expected home within a few days.

Already various meetings have been held to consider the propriety of a public reception. They might as well consider the propriety of the ebb of the tide; the people will see that he has a public reception, and one, too, that has not been precedented in this City since its birth.

The first intimation given of the Colonel's release was by a telegraphic dispatch to his friend and associate, Capt. KIRKER, which said that he was free at last, and would proceed directly from Fortress Monroe to Washington. In all probability he remained over Sunday in Baltimore, as there is no through train on that day until night.

The friends of Col. CORCORAN began at once to prepare for [illegible]

[illegible]

The Committee of Arrangements on the reception of Col. CORCORAN will meet in the Armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

By order, Capt. CLARK, Chairman.

In pursuance of that notice, a very large crowd gathered about the Armory, in Essex-street, yesterday afternoon. Jubilant faces were to be seen everywhere, congratulatory remarks were heard on every side, and "Now we'll enlist," seemed to be the expression of every countenance.

THE MEETING

was held in the Committee-room belonging to the Sixty-ninth.

Capt. CLARK officiated as Chairman, and Lieut. DUFFY as Secretary.

Upon the calling of the roll, Messrs. Clark, Duffy, Dalton, Breslin and Hare answered to their names, which constitute the Committee.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, to receive such communications as might be sent by other bodies desirous of participating in the reception; the appointment of a Committee to proceed to Washington; the making of arrangements for an official reception of the Colonel, and such other business as might come before them.

On motion of Lieut. BRESLIN the following Committee was appointed to proceed to Washington by the 8 o'clock Sunday evening train, to ascertain from Col. CORCORAN what were his wishes in regard to the reception, to telegraph these wishes to the Committee here, and to attend personally to the wants of the Colonel—namely, Capt. KIRKER, Capt. BRESLIN, and Lieut. CONNOLLY.

Lieut. CONNOLLY stated that the Colonel was averse to any public demonstration, and was anxious to get home as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. This, however, does not seem to be a practicable thing, and he did not doubt the Colonel would acquiesce in anything the Committee might determine best.

A communication was received from the Aldermen stating that the Committee on National Affairs, of which Alderman FARLEY is Chairman, had been directed to act jointly with this Committee.

A communication was received from the 'longshoremen to the purport that Messrs. John Kane, Dennis Sullivan, George Kirby, R. Magrath and Pat. Maney, who presented themselves, were a Committee empowered to act for them.

Col. WM. H. ALLEN, of the Stanton Legion, offered his regiment as an escort for Col. CORCORAN, and was accepted as such.

Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, the lessee and manager of Niblo's Garden, where the Ravels are playing to crowded houses, sent in a letter inviting Col. CORCORAN to visit his theatre on any evening that may suit his convenience.

Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, of WALLACK's Theatre, sent a similar invitation, as did Mr. JAMES NIXON, of the Cremorne Gardens.

A communication was received from the Friendly Associations, (civic,) appointing the following gentlemen as a Committee to act in their behalf, viz: Hon. M. CONNOLLY, EDWARD L. CAREY, JAMES SANFORD, THOMAS RYAN, PATRICK MCARDLE and PATRICK HARRINGTON.

The Commissioners of Emigration, in a note, requested the Committee to make use of Castle Garden on the occasion of CORCORAN's reception, which request was granted.

The following gentlemen were then constituted the Joint Military-Civic Committee, in whose hands should rest all matter pertaining to the reception:

Capt. KIRKER,
Capt. BRESLIN, } Military Committee.
JUDGE DALY,
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., } Civic Committee.

It was then resolved that no further positive action shall be taken until the Committee telegraphs from Washington.

The Committee then adjourned until to-day, and will hold daily sessions until the reception takes place.

The Committee of the Common Council—Aldermen SMITH, WALSH and Councilman HOGAN—have gone to Washington to meet Col. CORCORAN. They will meet at Baltimore Councilman STEVENSON, who is with the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. ROOME, at Camp Belger. They have gone to tender the hospitalities of the City, as well as a reception to the Colonel on his arrival in the City.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox, Lieut.-Col. Bowman and Maj. Vodges—Col. Corcoran is Serenaded and Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, and Maj. VODGES, arrived here this morning in the steamer *Henry Burden* accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS. This afternoon, while Col. CORCORAN and his friends were at dinner, a regiment marched to and halted at his quarters. The band, having played an air of welcome, cheers were given, and also calls for his appearance, both by the military and the large crowd of civilians:

Col. CORCORAN, in response, expressed his ardent wish that the wicked rebellion should be speedily crushed. New-York and Pennsylvania, in fact all the States, must vie to put down the traitors. For himself, he was ready to seize in his hand either the sword or the musket—prepared at once to take any position to serve his country. He would not indulge in lengthy remarks at this time. He simply appeared to bow his acknowledgments, but he would soon take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow-citizens. He thanked the officers and men before him for this kindly greeting. Nothing had done his heart so much good as to hear these cheers, excepting the cheers which he heard when a prisoner at the Union celebration in the ancient town of Salisbury, N. C., on the Fourth of July last.

The Colonel of the regiment briefly and appropriately responded, when the military resumed their march, and Col. CORCORAN retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

A magnificent reception is to be given to the officers first named to-morrow evening. Hon. ALFRED ELY, now in Washington on official business, the old friend and fellow-prisoner of Col. CORCORAN and the other officers, has been selected to make the welcome speech. Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX will respond to Mr. ELY. Senators HARRIS, of New-York, CHANDLER, of Michigan, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, now here, are expected to speak in welcome to the distinguished prisoners.

The old Sixty-ninth Regiment, formerly under command of Col. CORCORAN, are ordered up to Washington to be present at the reception. This afternoon and evening the room of Col. CORCORAN was crowded with friends.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURI.

Poindexter's Guerrilla Band Routed—Two or Three Hundred Killed and Wounded.

GLASGOW, Howard County, Mo., Friday, Aug. 17.

Col. GUITAR had a fight with POINDEXTER yesterday morning, on Musch Fork, in Chariton County, some thirty miles from this place, and scattered POINDEXTER's men in utter confusion. Many passed through Roanoke last night. Not less than 200 or 300 were killed and wounded.

GUITAR's men fought him 18 miles running, and would have captured him but he destroyed a bridge across the Chariton and swam the river at Bucklehammer's Mills. A good many of them are getting home, and some have sent to know on what terms they can stay at home. They have taken the oath but now they want to stay at home.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Stone, of Kansas; Commander Gardner, U. S. Navy, and A. E. Latimer, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. C. P. Stone, U. S. Army, has just been released from Fort Lafayette, and, together with his wife, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Nesmyth and lady, of Oregon; Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, of Washington; Capt. McGunnigle, of the United States Navy; Maj. H. S. Miller, of the United States Army; Col. Tompkins, of the United States Army; Col. Thomas F. Puley, Medical Inspector-General and lady, United States Army; and G. W. Hayward, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Lord Kilcoursie and R. Thorold, Esq., of the British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Lord Kilcoursie was an attaché of the suite of the Prince of Wales during the visit to this country.

Hon. J. S. Rollins, of Missouri, and Capt. J. F. [illegible], of the Second New-York Infantry, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford, and Archbishop Conolly, of Nova Scotia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. Quincy Hill, of the U. S. N., and J. W. Ledyard and R. Hempstead, of Milwaukee, are at the Brevoort House.

Mrs. Judge Boyce, of St. Louis, and H. S. F. White, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN KENTUCKY.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

The State Government Now in the Hands of Staunch Union Men.

Gov. Magoffin's Recent Message to the Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 17.

By an amicable arrangement JOHN F. FISKE has resigned the Speakership of the Senate, and JAMES F. ROBINSON, of Scott County, is elected in his stead.

BERIAH MAGOFFIN has resigned the Governorship. Thus ROBINSON becomes Governor *de facto* for MAGOFFIN's unexpired term.

MATT. JOHNSON, of Lexington, has been elected Secretary of State.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, President of the Military Board has resigned, and the duties thereof devolve on ROBINSON as Acting Governor. ROBINSON and JOHNSON are staunch and able Union men.

GOV. MAGOFFIN'S MESSAGE

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY AT THE CALLED SESSION, AUGUST 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Most cheerfully have I convened you in extraordinary session, upon the earnest appeal of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other distinguished members of both branches of the Legislature, who thought themselves justified, by the alarming condition of the State, in taking the responsibility of making the request in behalf of the absent members of the General Assembly. Divided and distracted, as we are, with almost every neighborhood threatened with civil strife, with dangerous combinations of bad men forming in different sections of the State, to frighten, rob, and if need be, to murder the good citizens of the Commonwealth; with lawless bands of desperate men, who have nothing to lose, headed by daring and reckless leaders, already roaming over the country, plundering indiscriminately at will the men of property, influence and position, followed by the daring, dashing and successful adventure and invasion of the State by Col. JOHN MORGAN, at the head of a large cavalry force, which forcibly seized and carried away a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Government and private citizens; with all this, condemned by law-abiding men, staring us in the face; with numerous appeals made to me by the people, as Governor of the State, to protect them in the peaceful enjoyment of their property, their liberties, and their rights under the Constitution, and totally without the means or the power to keep the peace, to protect them, or to enforce the laws; with my persistent and unavailing efforts to organize the militia of the State under the late law, growing out of the divided sentiment of our people, their distrust of each other, and a conflict of authority with the Military Board, they claiming they had the paramount authority over the arsenal, arms, munitions of war, &c., under the old law, and I claiming it under the new one, which, according to my construction, reinstated me in the authority I had under the Constitution, and of which I had been deprived by a previous Legislature. With no power to organize the militia myself, with none in the Military Board, threatened with invasions and anarchy, I not unwillingly yielded to the request to call you together, so that you can determine by an amendment of the law, or the passage of a new one, the extent of the authority you intended to grant, and provide for the defence and protection of the people of the Commonwealth.

I beg leave to call your serious attention to another subject in my judgment of the gravest importance to the peace and welfare of the State. It is to the interference by the military with the civil authorities, the arrest of our citizens without authority of law, and their protection in the enjoyment of the right of suffrage, their right to become candidates for and to hold office and enjoy their property as peaceful and law-abiding citizens under the Constitution and laws. My views upon these subjects are partly embodied in a correspondence, through Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, with the Secretary of War, herewith submitted for your consideration; and your attention is called to other letters and petitions also submitted. The policy adopted, it seems to me, is dangerous in the extreme. It must lead to confusion, conflict and anarchy. There is no necessity for it, in my judgment; no law for it. If the State had been placed under martial-law, which suspends the civil law, and which is the will of the commander for the time being, there might be claimed some shadow of excuse for it; but Kentucky was not, and is not, under martial law, and I respectfully submit to you whether or not a change of policy in the restoration of the civil authorities in all their force, and the confinement of the military and civil power within their legitimate spheres of action, (the military being subordinate to the civil law,) will not restore peace within our borders, and give ample protection (as the laws are adequate, or if not amend them,) to our people in the enjoyment of their rights? All I ask for those charged with offences is that the law shall be adhered to and enforced. Every citizen has a right to know the reasons of his arrest, the charges preferred against him, and who are his accusers—to have his witnesses summoned, and to have a speedy and fair trial by his peers, and before the proper tribunals. A warrant, under the oath of the person making complaint, must be obtained.

The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" and again, that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the persons to be seized." All I ask is that the Constitution and laws be conformed to. Under them, if persons have done anything for which they ought to be punished, have them arrested, the charge preferred against them, and *an investigation before the proper tribunals. If found* guilty, punish them—enforce the laws; if innocent, release them. Good policy is always based upon the recognition and protection of the institutions of the States, obedience to law, and upon firmness, magnanimity and justice. An opposite one will, in my opinion, produce the worst results. In proof of this, we have only to look at the recent action of Congress, on account of which the Southern people have grown desperate, and the Union feeling in the Southern States, and the love of their Government, has been almost destroyed. If the same policy is pursued here, and that which was adopted in Missouri be adopted in Kentucky, will it not produce the same results, probably worse. With all due respect to the opinions of others in authority, I think the policy dangerous, unjust and unwise, and recommend a change in strict conformity to the laws.

The persons now imprisoned, and some of those who have been arrested, and have given bonds and taken an oath, declare most solemnly that they know not what charges have been preferred against them; that they have done nothing which should have occasioned their arrest; that in their conversation and action they are Southern rights, or States rights men, or Democrats, or Whigs, opposed to Secession and to Abolition; that while they are opposed to the policy of the Government, its mismanagement, profligacy and corruptions, and the measures used to preserve the Constitution—believing that the institutions of each State should be preserved, and that freedom of speech, freedom of the Press and freedom of religion were the great fundamental principles, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, was necessary to maintain the liberties of the people—they would not exchange the Government of our fathers, "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," for any experiment on earth.

I now beg leave to call your attention to the past and present war policy. President LINCOLN's position when he went into office was, "that the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

[He then quotes further from the President, and at length from Secretaries Bates, Seward, Smith, Ex-Secretary Cameron, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Halleck, and the Acts of Congress, to sustain these views.]

These were the principles upon which the war commenced, and upon which it was to be conducted. This was consistent with the chosen position of Kentucky, as declared by her Legislature. These were the principles upon which the armies of the Republic were mustered into the field to put down the rebellion. Such was the policy upon which the war was to be conducted, avowed by the President in his inaugural, and reiterated in his messages; distinctly proclaimed by the members of the Cabinet, and by the Commanders-in-Chief of the army; acted on by our Foreign Ministers, and sustained by Congress. Had it been faithfully adhered to, I cannot but believe that the Union Party in the South would have been far stronger to-day, the rebellion greatly weakened, and the hope much stronger of a speedy restoration of the Union. The policy of the Government has changed. Congress has passed laws excluding Slavery from the Territories; emancipated the slaves in the District of Columbia, and attempted, by confiscation bills, to abolish Slavery in the Southern States. The President has approved of the bills, and has made strong and persistent efforts to induce the border Slave States to emancipate their slaves. Your representatives in Congress have [illegible] and have returned a most respectful answer to his appeal for emancipation. Ought you not to sustain them?

Coming, as you do, directly and fresh from your constituents, with over 200,000 slaves in the State, it occurs to me that it would be eminently proper for you to take such action upon these subjects as may be in accordance with the wishes of the people. Well and truthfully was it said, by your members of Congress, that this change of policy in the Government had strengthened and intensified the rebellion in the South.

We must stand by the Constitution, by the institutions and equality of the States, and by the rights of the people in the States, as secured by their Constitutions and laws, or all is lost. In reiterating this position, I again recommend for your adoption the Crittenden resolutions as a standing proposition of peace and of settlement. Let Kentucky still be a peacemaker upon this basis. She has had nothing to do with bringing on the war, and will suffer more, probably, than any other State if it continues long. Her institutions, interests, manners, customs, associations and sympathies have been mainly with the South, but her loyalty to the Union of our fathers is unquestionable. She had common complaints and wrongs with her Southern sisters, but widely differed with them in the remedy they adopted. Regarding abolition as worse than secession, by condemning, in unmistakable language, the change of policy in the Government, you will strengthen, in my opinion, the cause of the Union, give assurance to its armies in the field, and greatly encourage enlistments at home. There would be no necessity for drafting in Kentucky if the people were satisfied that the Constitution would not be disregarded by the Administration, in the progress of the war, and the Union of our fathers restored, no matter at what cost of blood and of treasure.

It may be said that this is not a proper time for the action of the Legislature, and that the party in power will be turned out at the polls, and this will insure a change of policy. But what chance have the people at the polls, when truth is not left free to combat error? When everybody who opposes the policy of the party in power is in danger of being imprisoned? When the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the Press, and the right to the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*, are denied them? When every man, no matter how loyal, who opposes the Government is denounced as a traitor, forbidden by the strong arm of military power to discuss the questions before the people, and not allowed to run for, or to hold office, how will you remedy the evil? You change the policy of the Government? What hope is there of turning the party in out of power, when, under this military rule, our elections are a farce, the people being denied the privilege of selecting their own agents to carry on the Government. *The President has only to issue his orders, and his power can be perpetuated.* Nothing can be more dangerous than a recognition of departures from the Constitution and laws, or to grant unauthorized, extraordinary and unguarded power, under any pretext whatever, to the Executive, especially in time of a civil war. With an overawing army in the field, his power may become supreme—his will the law of the land. This was the position of our fathers, and of all our ablest statesmen and patriots in the palmiest days of our history. Mr. WEBSTER, in one of his great speeches, said: "The contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of Executive power." "On the long list of the champions of human freedom, there is not one name dimmed by the reproach of advocating the extension of Executive authority. On the contrary, the uniform and steady purpose of all such champions has been to limit and restrain it. Through all the history of the contest for liberty, Executive power has been regarded as a lion that must be caged. So far from being the object of enlightened popular trust; so far from being considered the natural protection of popular right, it has been dreaded as the great object of danger. Our security is in our watchfulness of Executive power. It was the constitution of this department which was infinitely the most difficult part in the great work of erecting our Government. To give to the Executive such power as should make it useful, and yet not dangerous; efficient, independent, strong, and yet prevent it from sweeping away everything by its military and civil power, by the influence of patronage and favor; this, indeed, was difficult. They who had the work to do saw this difficulty, and we see it. If we would maintain our system, we shall act wisely by preserving every restraint, every guard, the Constitution has provided—when we and those who come after us, have done all we can do, and all they can do, it will be well for us and them, if the Executive, by the power of patronage and party, shall not prove an overmatch for all other branches of the Government. I will not acquiesce, says Mr. WEBSTER, in the reversal of all just ideas of Government. I will not degrade the character of popular representation. I will not blindly confide, when all experience admonishes to be jealous. I will not trust Executive Power, vested in a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty. Encroachments must be resisted at every step. Whether the consequences be prejudicial or not, if there be an illegal exercise of power, it must be resisted in the proper manner. We are not to wait till great mischief come, till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy. We would be unworthy sons of our fathers, were we so to regard questions affecting freedom."

I have firmly, from the first, endeavored faithfully to adhere to the Constitution and laws, as expounded by the courts of both State and Nation, and no matter what may be the trying ordeal it may be my lot to encounter. I shall cling the more closely to the position, as this fearful revolution progresses, because, outside of it, we are warned by all the history of other Governments, where liberty was prized and enjoyed, and particularly by the French revolution, that there can be no safety to life, person, property or liberty—no society—and no Government—but all will be confusion, anarchy, bloodshed and ruin. That the violators of the law will sooner or later, under their own example, and the precedents they have set, become the victims of their own perfidy and tyranny. You have no Government unless it be the Constitution and laws, and Congress cannot abolish Slavery in the South by confiscation bills or otherwise unless it does it by trampling upon the Constitution. If Congress abolishes one it must overthrow the other. You can only stand by your Government by recognizing and maintaining the institution of Slavery in the States, unless they choose to abolish it. It is secured as a part of the Union of our fathers, of which the Constitution is the bond, and no military or civil power on earth, save the States where it exists, has the right, although they may have the physical force, to abolish it in defiance of the Constitution. These are my opinions; these are the opinions upon which I was elected to office, and yet I am charged with disloyalty. Is it because I do not believe in the justice, the principle, or the policy of seizing the private property without compensation, and without the process of law, of individuals who are non-combatants, to make restitution to the Government or to those who differ from them in opinion, who have lost their property? Then I am sustained by what a few years ago was held to be the doctrine of the American people, and I believe of all civilized nations, in a letter on this subject, written by Mr. MARCY, in 1856, then Secretary of War, to the Count DE SARTIGES, the French Minister, in which he says: *"It is a generally reserved rule of modern warfare,* so far at least as operations on land are concerned, that the persons and effects of non-combatants are to be respected. The wanton pillage or uncompensated appropriations of individual property, by an army even in possession of an enemy's country, is against the usages of modern warfare. The reasons in favor of the doctrine that private property should be exempted from seizure in the operation of war, are conceded in this enlightened age, so controling as to have secured its partial adoption by all civilized nations." Again he says, the principle has "had the emphatic sanction of all enlightened nations in military operations on land." Is it because I have been against a war of subjugation or conquest, or to interfere with the established institutions of the Slave States, and believe it can only be justified to restore the rightful authority of the Government, as embodied in the Constitution and laws? Then am I sustained by the position of the President, Cabinet, Foreign Ministers and Generals-in-chief in the field, by Congress, and by your own chosen position.

I hazard nothing in saying I have been more untiring in my honest efforts to preserve, and have made more propositions to prevent, a dissolution of the Union, and which promised to be successful if they had been adopted in time, than all of my busy, brawling calumniators, who had their vile purposes to serve.

My record is before you. Acts speak louder than words; and could I preserve it to-day, and restore the amicable relations between our people at home and in both sections of the country, and stop the war, I would sacrifice position, property—everything save honor, even life itself. I could make no greater sacrifice than this, and I should think it a small one indeed, and proudest monument of all human wisdom, to save the grandest, the greatest and noblest of all human Governments, the Constitution—the Union of our fathers, and with it the liberties of the people. May God yet preserve and bless and guide us by his wisdom in this great hour, when passion instead of reason seems to guide our action and shape our destinies.

B. MAGOFFIN.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Arrival and Departure of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GEORGE D. WELLS, arrived in Jersey City from Boston in the *City of Boston*, on Saturday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. It numbers over one thousand men, all of whom are athletic young fellows, recruited in the five Western counties of Massachusetts. After remaining in Jersey City sufficiently long to obtain refreshments, the men were marched on board a train of cars, in order to proceed to Washington. The men wear the regular United States uniform, and are armed with the Springfield muskets. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, GEORGE D. WELLS; Lieut.-Colonel, William S. Lincoln; Major, Henry Bowman; Adjutant, Samuel F. Woods; Quartermaster, Charles H. Rowland; Surgeon, R. R. Clarke; Assistant-Surgeons, C. B. Smith, L. Thorndyke.

Captains—H. W. Pratt, A. Potter, A. D. Pratt, G. W. Thompson, W. B. Bacon, C. S. Chandler, W. Willard, A. P. Fox, D. Holden, W. A. Cooley.

First Lieutenants—J. A. Lovell, L. Butler, F. T. Leach, [illegible] C. W. [illegible] C. R. Chandler, [illegible]

[illegible]

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Recruiting for the Fifth New-York still continues as brisk as ever at No. [illegible] Broadway, and the class of young men entering are noticeable for their intelligence and respectability. The corps and its history are as familiar in New-York as "household words," and needs no elaborate nor specious praise. Its name is imperishable, and in the future will live green in the memory of New-Yorkers. A squad of fifty left last week for the regiment, and another of eighty takes its departure to-day, showing that, although the Zouaves have not stopped recruiting, they soon will, so all laggards had better hurry up before it is too late. An additional bounty of $10 is offered this morning, making in all [illegible] before leaving the City.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN YORKVILLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yorkville is wide awake. More than thirty persons have enlisted in the army within the last two weeks. Capt. Thos. Hyatt, an old working man, and one of our prominent storekeepers of the olden time, living on Eighty-sixth-street, feeling that the spirit was willing although the flesh was weak, volunteered $25 bounty each, to four recruits, who should join the army. The men, of whom the subscriber is one, were soon forthcoming. Is not Mr. HYATT's example well worthy the imitation of the rich men of Yorkville?

JOHN B. WEBB.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

ANOTHER MASS WAR MEETING—COL. CORCORAN TO BE PRESENT.

Another war meeting will be held on Fort Greene, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to encourage volunteering. This will probably be the largest meeting ever held in America. The Park affords good accommodations on one side for at least 150,000 people, and six speakers' stands will be required for the accommodation of this vast multitude. The people of Brooklyn have at last taken off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and are determined that the necessity for drafting in Kings County shall not exist, and Tuesday will be devoted by all classes exclusively to encouraging enlistments. To this end, every loyal citizen will close his place of business, and devote his energies for the benefit of the country. The following distinguished citizens will address the meeting:

1. Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. M., just released from a rebel prison, after a confinement of fourteen months.
2. Brig.-Gen. SICKLES.
3. Hon. MOSES F. ODELL.
4. Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY.
5. Hon. WILLIAM WALL.
6. Mayor KALBFLEISCH.
7. Ex-Mayor POWELL.
8. Brig.-Gen. CROOKE.
9. Judge SAMUEL D. MORRIS.
10. Jo. HOXIE, Esq.
11. Alderman STRONG.
12. Brig.-Gen. SPINOLA.
13. Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY.
14. Judge SAMUEL GARRISON.
15. ALEXANDER MCCUE, Esq., and others.

Arrest of an Illinois Member of Congress.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Judge JOSHUA ALLEN, member of Congress from the Ninth District, was arrested and brought here, to-day, charged with discouraging enlistments. Judge [illegible], of Marion County, was also arrested on a similar charge.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—BETTS.—In Trinity Church, New-Haven, Aug. 14, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Henry Fitch, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Assistant Paymaster U. S. N., to SARAH ELIOT, daughter of Frederic J. Betts, Esq., all of New-Haven, Conn.

HAVILAND—SUTTON.—At Croton Lake, Westchester County, N. Y., on 4th day, 8th month, (13th,) in the Order of the Society of Friends, ROBERT S. HAVILAND, of Chappaqua, to REBECCA JANE, daughter of Moses Sutton, of the former place.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 16, INNES C. ADAMS, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 216 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—At Meriden, Conn., on Friday, the 15th inst., ELECTA ALLEN, relict of the late Levi Allen, in the 77th year of her age.

CHAPMAN.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 16, THOMAS CHAPMAN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. F. Kidney, No. 139 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

CLOSSEY.—In this City, on Sunday, the 17th inst., ANN L. CLOSSEY.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 53 West 18th-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DURBROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, HESTER H., widow of the late William Durbrow, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 45 East 10th-st., without further invitation.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. LETITIA EDWARDS, *in the 66th year of her age.*

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, James and John Edwards, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 387 8th-av., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GREGORY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 16, after a short illness, ANN ELIZA, wife of Ira W. Gregory, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 263 Livingston-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, without further notice.

HOWARD.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 14, ROBERT HOWARD, of Brooklyn, L. I., formerly of Montreal, C. E., in the 64th year of his age.

MARCY.—In Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH K., daughter of E. E. and E. D. Marcy, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock on Monday, from the residence of her father, in Orange.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, 17th inst., after a few days' illness, ANNA MARIA, wife of Edward Marshall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, this day, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MORRIS.—At Newtown, on Friday, the 15th inst., CORNELIUS MORRIS, aged 45 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Aug. 18. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

PARADISE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, suddenly, JOHN WESLEY PARADISE, aged 35 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 430 West 34th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRIDE.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 17, by disease of the heart, GEORGE LUDLOW PRIDE, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, A. H. Pride, No. 151 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN GELDER.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 17, JAMES S. VAN GELDER, son of James Van Gelder, of East Williamsburgh, L. I.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

WALLACE.—At Cornwall, N. Y., JANET ELIZABETH, only child of Thomas and C. Ferguson Wallace, aged 10 months and 17 days.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of David Armstrong, No. 125 East 26th-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Trade Wind, from New-Orleans*—Mr. J. McGinnis and lady, C. F. Miller, C. S. Andrews, T. T. Daval, E. N. Murphy, Lewis Selbert, S. T. Blessing, Dr. [illegible]

In *Brigantine Rio Bio, from Talcahuano*—Jas. R. D. Gibson, of Valparaiso; N. Betts, of do.; Mrs. Trainer, of do.; Elias F. Morgan, of Talcahuano; Henry Derbyshire and lady, of do.; Mrs. Charles Crosby and two children, of do.; Mrs. Rowe and two children. William Snow was put on board by U. S. Consul.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon rises.. 11 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 49 | Gov. Island. 2 38 | Hell Gate...... 4 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK [illegible] Aug. 18.

[illegible]

BELOW—1 ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a [illegible] at Madras, to his brother at Worcester.

[illegible]

The above Sauce is highly popular and esteemed for soup, gravy, fish, hot, joints, game, &c. [illegible]

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS
READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted a perfect fit.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT ANY PRICE,
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, drawings of different styles of shirts and collars sent free everywhere. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS
ALSO,
FINE UNDERWEAR,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. [illegible] MONDAY, [illegible]

WANTED, BY MAN AND WIFE—SITUATIONS, the man as coachman or gardener; understands both perfectly; wife as first-rate cook, laundress or nurse; both thoroughly understand their business; have no objection to go to the country. Address J. L., Box No. 206 Times Office.